The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

DISCUSSION OF THE NEW DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BILL.

SHALL THE DISTRICT BE LEFT WITHOUT SUFFRAGE OR HAVE A DELEGATE IN CONGRESS—POSSIBLE POWERS OF A DELEGATE, IF ONE BE ADMITTED—SECRETARY BRISTOW'S REPORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The main points of the bill to be reported by the Joint Committee for the Government of the District of Columbia were printed in THE TIMES several days ago. One feature of the new Government is attracting especial attention among the people of the District. The Committee, it would seem, are not altogether agreed whether the District shall be left entirely without suffrage, or whether it shall be allowed a Delegate in Congress, as under the Government last Winter repealed. Aside from the question of whether the new Government would be better or worse by the entire abolition of suffrage are considerations of what is expedient. It is freely stated among members of Congress who have arrived here that no bill can become law which does not contain in it some principle of representation. All the members who have given the subject impartial consideration can see that the system of politics which has prevailed in Washington must be broken up before any thoroughly good government can be established. But at the same time they feel that to deprive the people of any representation would be inconsistent, and perhaps unjust. If the District is allowed a Delegate in Congress this Delegate may be by law *ex-officio* a member of the several boards, such as the Commission of Education, the Board of Public Works, the Police Commission, &c., and he will thus be able to make statements upon authority whenever he addressed the House. Of course he would not be allowed to vote. As he would have to be prepared to give an account in debate of the operations of the boards with which he was connected, he would of necessity make himself familiar with their proceedings, and the fact that anything wrong in their conduct, if exposed, would make him personally responsible to the House, would lead him to keep a vigilant watch against fraud and irregularities of every description; besides, the fact that the passage of any bill without some concessions to the desire of the people for the right to vote is highly improbable. There are some apparent advantages in allowing the District a Delegate in Congress, which the committee has already considered, but neither the committee nor probably a majority in Congress will concede an elective legislative body for the District with the risk that it may be the theatre of such scenes as were transacted in the District Legislatures during the last two or three years. In no event will there be any attempt to restrict the suffrage by property qualifications, such as some of the taxpayers, so called, are anxious to secure. Such restriction would meet with no favor in Congress.

PROBABLE RECOMMENDATIONS IN REGARD TO SPECIE PAYMENTS OF SECRETARY BRISTOW'S REPORT.

It is believed, though there is no direct authority for the assertion, that Secretary Bristow's forthcoming report will be even more pronounced in favor of a return to specie payments than has been anticipated. It is a part of the belief referred to that he will recommend that a day be definitely set by law of Congress when the resumption of specie payments shall take place, and that he is in favor of the 1st of January, 1876, as the day. At any rate, it seems to be understood that he will not content himself with glittering generalities about the benefits to be derived from a specie basis for currency, but will discuss specific methods by which the desired result may be brought about. If this should prove to be true, the Administration will stand thoroughly committed not simply to resist inflation but to aggressive measures to make coin and paper equal in value. This will have an important influence upon the political discussion of the Winter, and some of the more radical of the hard-money men do not doubt that the result will be to some extent the destruction of existing political organizations. The Republican Party by its Administration standing thoroughly committed to specie resumption, the extreme inflationists, who are determined not to yield their views or their actions for the sake of party unity, will have to form an inflation party, or go over to the Democrats, if they can find congenial association there. This step would force the hard-money men among the Democrats, especially those who care more for principle than for party success, to join the Republican Party, which would thus become the party of sound currency, as opposed to the Democracy as the party of inflation.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE BROOKLYN POST OFFICE WITH NEW-YORK RECOMMENDED.

Mr. C. F. Baldwin, special agent of the Post Office Department, who was sent to examine some of the Post Offices in New-York State with reference to a reduction of expenses, has made his report. His examination of the Post Office at Albany resulted in a recommendation of a reduction of $9,000 in the expenses, and the estimates will be accordingly amended. He also made an examination of postal affairs in Brooklyn. He recommends that the Brooklyn Post Office be consolidated with New-York. He shows that the service can be much better performed for both cities at the New-York Post Office, and that the saving will amount to at least $31,000 annually. At the present time a large part of the Brooklyn postal business is done in New-York, all the newspapers sending their issues there to be mailed. This part of his report has not yet been acted upon by the department, but the proposition is regarded with considerable favor.

THE SALE OF THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS SAID TO BE REVOKED.

Private dispatches received here state that Col. John W. Forney has revoked his agreement for the sale of the Philadelphia *Press* to Col. McClure, and that he will continue to control the editorial course of the paper. It is understood here that this termination of the sale is brought about by offers of financial support for the *Press* by George W. Childs and other capitalists of Philadelphia. Col. McClure, who will be unhappy till he possesses an independent paper, is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of the Philadelphia *Age*.

THE SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE TREASURY.

The Special Agents of the Treasury Department seem to be very little in harmony with the organization of the department, and there is now some talk that they will be re-transferred from the control of the Commissioner of Customs to the Secretary's office, where they were managed previous to Mr. Bristow's Secretaryship.

THE SUPPOSED SUCCESSOR OF MR. MULLETT.

It is rumored in the Treasury Department that Mr. Thomas Walsh, Superintendent of the construction of the St. Louis Custom-house and Post Office, will be the successor of Mr. Mullett.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TRANSIT OF DUTIABLE GOODS ON THE CANADIAN FRONTIER.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to institute a general revision of the modes of transportation of dutiable imports across the Canadian frontier. Some relaxations of the law asked for by the railroads crossing this frontier were admitted in 1872, which have proved injurious in practice and these have been re-called. Several of the special agents have been assigned to duty under the direct orders of the Secretary, in correcting abuses of this transit trade, and particularly the abuses that have grown up in the use of locks and seals. The following are the agents assigned to this duty: V. H. Hines, N. M. Curtis, D. A. Nevin, James W. Davis, H. G. Martin, T. D. Palmer, George H. Fox, William Duncan, and J. W. Risinger.

MEETING OF THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL COMMISSION.

The Interoceanic Canal Commission met here at noon to-day, Gen. Humphreys, Chief of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army; Commodore Ammen, of the navy, and Frank B. Smith, the Secretary, being present. Prof. Pierce, the third member of the commission, did no tarrive in time for the meeting to-day, but is expected to-morrow. The report of Major McFarland, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, on the Napipi and Nicaragua routes, and a voluminous paper on the subject, prepared by Prof. Nourse, of the Naval Observatory, were received and placed on file. The commission meets again to-morrow.

WHAT GOV. GARLAND IS NOT DOING.

Gov. Garland, of Arkansas, in reply to a telegram from his counsel here, says:

"I am not concentrating troops to defy the President or Congress, as has been charged, nor for any other purpose. I am not concentrating troops at all, there being peace and quiet throughout the State."

THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury will appoint a Supervising Architect in place of Mr. Mullett this week.

THE MARYLAND UNION LEAGUE AND THE FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Information has been received here that at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union League of America, in and for Maryland, resolutions were passed attributing the Republican defeat in that State to Federal appointments of obnoxious and distasteful men, "thus ignoring entirely the wishes of all true Republicans." The committee from Maryland to-day called upon the President, Secretary Bristow, and the Postmaster General, presenting the resolutions for the consideration of those gentlemen.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

The following is a statement of the United States currency outstanding to-day:

Old demand notes	$75,267 50
Legal-tender notes, series of 1874	11,518,759 00
Legal-tender notes, new issue	48,635,789 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	321,845,452 00
One-year notes of 1863	71,885 00
Two-year notes of 1863	22,150 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	29,800 00
Compound interest notes	402,510 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,335,777 45
Fractional currency, second issue	3,146 226 20
Fractional currency, third issue	3,255,659 89
Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series	10,552,301 24
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	2,908,380 25
Fractional currency, fourth issue, third series	12,595,923 50
Fractional currency, fifth issue	10,591,429 80
Total	$429,987,310 83

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

Treasurer Spinner this morning received the following note, inclosing $1:

"Due to the Government, one dollar. Spinner, get ready. The Democrats will come like a storm."

CONSULAR RECOGNITION.

The President has recognized Rafail Lozam Vice Consul of Spain at Portland, Me.

WATERVLEIT ARSENAL.

The Board of Army Officers to determine upon infantry equipments, which organized in June last at Watervleit Arsenal, New-York, having completed its duties, has been dissolved. First Lieut. William B. Weir, of the Ordnance Department, has been relieved from signal duty, and ordered to Watervleit.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander Francis A. Cook is ordered as Executive Officer on board the receiving-ship Sabine at Portsmouth, N. H.; Lieut. W. H. Gerard as Executive Officer of the Canandaigua; Lieut. Commander George E. Wingate is detached from the receiving-ship Sabine and ordered to command the iron-clad steamer Ajax at Pensacola, Fla.; Lieut. Commander G. C. Schulze from the naval rendezvous, New-York, and ordered to command the iron-clad steamer Saugus at Pensacola, Fla.; Master Nelson T. Houston from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to duty on board the nautical school-ship Jamestown at San Francisco, Cal., per the steamer of the 19th of December next.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

James Guthrie & Co.'s carriage factory, Wilmington, Del., was set on fire Sunday night, and destroyed. The loss is $40,000; insurance $30,000, including $3,000 in New-York and $5,000 in Hartford. The place was set on fire at low tide, when it was difficult for the engines to procure water, as the City Water Works do not extend to the south side of Christiana River.

A fire broke out in the hold of the Norwegian brig Ara, loaded with 265 bales of cotton, lying at her wharf on Market street, Wilmington, N. C., yesterday, and incurred damages to the amount of $17,000, which is insured as follows: Queen, North, British, Hartford, Liverpool, London, and Globe, $10,000 each; Old Dominion and Manhattan, $5,000 each.

Kilgour & Bros.' steam cabinet factory at Beauharnais, Province of Quebec, was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is heavy.

St. John's Episcopal Church, a frame building, about two and a half miles from Simcoe, Ontario, was burned to the ground Sunday night.

A fire in the Adams House, Boston, yesterday afternoon created some excitement, but was soon controlled, with a loss of $3,000.

THE HOG TRADE OF LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 30.—It appears from the market review of the *Courier-Journal* that 190,558 hogs have been marketed here during the month just closed, and 185,748 packed, against 105,000 in November of last year. The market value of the hogs packed during the month was about $3,500,000. The last returns from the principal packing centres of the West show that a larger business has been done in Louisville than at any other city except Chicago, although last season Louisville was ranked by five other points. In addition, about 30,000 hogs have been packed in New-Albany and Jeffersonville.

During the month, 3,913 hogsheads of tobacco have been sold in this market, the proceeds of which aggregate $607,528.

THE CANADIAN LUMBER TRADE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 30.—The *Citizen's* lumber report says the amount of white pine timber cut in the Ottawa Valley this year was 947,000 feet, and of red pine 445,000 feet. The calculation for this Winter's cut on the Ottawa is 7,000,000 cubic feet of white pine and 1,500,000 feet of red pine. This shows a reduction of 5,000,000 feet of white pine in two years, and a reduction of 2,000,000 feet of red pine as compared with last season.

THE DEATH OF JUDGE READ.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The death of Judge Read was announced in the various courts to-day with suitable remarks, and they were all adjourned in respect to the deceased. A general Bar meeting will be held in the Supreme Court-room on Wednesday, for the purpose of uniting in an expression of regard to the memory of the deceased gentleman.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

CAUSES OF THE CARLIST DEFEAT AT IRUN.

BAD GENERALSHIP—DELAY IN ASSAULTING THE TOWN TILL IT WAS TOO LATE—GEN. LOMA'S ADVANCE AND THE COWARDLY RETREAT OF GEN. CEBALLOS—THE SUFFERINGS OF THE BURNED-OUT PEASANTRY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HENDAYE, Monday, Nov. 16, 1874.

Two reasons, and two only, can be assigned as the cause of the severe defeat which the Carlists have just suffered at Irun, San Marco, and Oyarzun. Any one who is in possession of the entire facts in connection with the movements of the Carlist forces bombarding Irun, and also of the Republican garrison in the beseiged town, cannot, for one moment, doubt that, had an assault been made by the Carlists at any moment after the first two days of the bombardment, they would have taken the place without difficulty. Why was it that this assault was not made in downright earnest? Having been almost daily with the Carlist troops during the siege, I can positively assert that there was not the slightest sign of anything like cowardice among the rank and file, and, this being the case, there is but one other inference to account for the stupidity—it was nothing short of it—namely, bad generalship. The General in command was Alimany, who was conducting the attack in the absence of Gen. Elio at Vera, in attendance upon the "King." It is possible that Alimany feared that if he attacked too soon he might be running a great risk of a repulse. Hour after hour, therefore, was lost in the hopes that the breaches in the walls of the town would be rendered still larger and more available for the passage of the assaulting party. The firing being very heavy, there was good reason to believe that this would be the result. And yet twenty-four hours before the intended assault, some particulars of which I gave in one of my letters written while the bombardment continued, the Carlists had succeeded in effecting an entrance into the houses surrounding the church, and had they attacked the town at the point of the bayonet, backed up by the 12,000 men they had at that time in the neighborhood of the heights of St. Marcial, there is but little doubt that Irun would have immediately surrendered. From what I could gather in Republican circles, the prevailing impression was that the town must eventually be given up and a retreat made upon Fontarabia, which is well fortified. It seems unaccountable that no attempt was made by the Carlists to take either of the two Republican forts. They succeeded in knocking Fort Parque to pieces with their guns, and yet, although they were within five hundred yards of it, they did not try to take possession. The Carlist artillery from Battery No. 1 was playing with such precision upon Fort Mendivil that it is in a very shattered condition. So destructive were the shells at this point that Col. Arana, the commandant of Irun—who, by the way, remained in the bombarded town with his wife and family during the siege as an example to his soldiers—retained a force of one company only at Fort Mendivil, as unless there were signs of an assault upon it being made by the attacking forces he did not wish to expose more of his men to danger. A bold movement against this fort would probably have silenced it, and placed it in the possession of the Carlists.

It was only upon the arrival of Gen. Elio at the scene of operations that the real advantages which the Carlists had in their favor for making a successful assault seem to have been perceived by them, and arrangements were made for immediately taking a step which should have been taken forty-eight hours previously. Just at this moment, however, the news reached the Carlist army that Gen. Loma was advancing by forced marches to attack them in the rear. It was stated that Gen. Loma had landed 12,000 men at Passage, near St. Sebastian, and that a few hours only would intervene before his arrival upon the scene of the bombardment. Under these circumstances Gen. Elio decided to defer the assault upon Irun, and go out to meet the advance of Loma. I have already mentioned in one of my late letters that the sites of the lower batteries at this time were being changed for the purpose of attacking the town from a different position. Orders were now given to remove the guns from the lower batteries, and bring them up to St. Marcial. The bombardment however, was still continued from the Carlist battery on St. Marcial. In spite of the statement which has appeared in most of the European journals, that the siege was virtually raised directly the news reached the Carlists that Loma was advancing, I can positively assert that this was not the case. Although the firing was continued by one battery only from Saturday, the 7th inst., until the night of the Tuesday following, yet the other guns were all in readiness at the rear of this battery, and had the Carlists succeeded in defeating Loma at San Marco they would once more have been placed in position at the lower batteries. As it was, the siege was not actually raised until the night of Tuesday, (10th,) when the news arrived that the heights of San Marco were in possession of the Republican forces. Then it was that the battery on St. Marcial was abandoned and the whole of the guns retreated to Vera.

A few words about the cause of the Carlist defeat by Loma. There were not more than six battalions of Carlists opposed against Loma's advance, but the position held by them on the heights of San Marco was considered—and justly so—by many of their officers to be almost inaccessible from the point at which Loma was compelled to attack. On the morning of the 10th inst., when the battle of San Marco commenced, Loma's men made several attempts to take this position, but each time they were repulsed with heavy loss. Loma, whose character as an able General is well known, was, of course, equally aware with the Carlists themselves that San Marco forms the stepping-stone to the valley along which runs the road to Irun. Finding that he could not drive out the Carlists, he made an advance along the road toward Tolosa, with the intention of storming the heights from that direction. The movement was a bold as well as a dangerous one, but it was the turning point of the battle. By advancing along this road Loma placed himself in a complete *cul de sac*, and had the centre of the Carlist line pushed forward from Oyarzun, they could have cut off Loma's right flank with but little difficulty. This movement, however, was not taken advantage of, for Ceballos, thinking that he was going to be attacked in the rear, and knowing that the Republicans far outnumbered his own forces, withdrew his men from San Marco, and, making a detour through the mountains round the Republican fortress of Hernana, retreated to Tolosa. From this moment it was all up with the Carlists. Loma at once took advantage of the opportunity and gained the heights of San Marco.

The next day the Carlists retreated from Oyarzun, and gave up possession of the whole country in the Province of Guipuzcoa, comprised within a triangle made by an imaginary line from Enderlasse to the south of Hernana, in the direction of St. Sebastian, the River Bidassoa, and the sea coast.

The conduct of Ceballos is looked upon by the Carlists as sheer cowardice, although it is argued that he retreated toward Tolosa partly under the impression that Loma was advancing upon that place, which is one of the Carlists' principal strongholds, and the road to which, until taken up by Ceballos, was left open to Loma, had he chosen to advance. It is said that Ceballos has been shot for retreating as he did, but I place no reliance upon the report until I have better evidence than mere rumor. Other reports say that he has escaped to France.

By the above remarks it will be seen that two gross errors have been committed by the Carlist generals. The first was in delaying the assault upon Irun, which was the fault of Gen. Alimany; and the second mistake rests upon the shoulders of Gen. Ceballos in vacating his position upon the heights of San Marco.

The horrors of civil war can well be imagined, but it is not until one is brought face to face with them that their full extent is realized. Immediately after the retreat from Oyarzun, the weather, which up to this time was just the winding up of a beautiful Summer, suddenly changed, and the next day snow covered the mountains to the depth of several inches, and a biting north-easterly wind has been blowing ever since. The change is felt the more because it has been so sudden. If it is not freezing at the time of writing it must be very near it, and, there being no fire-place in my little room facing the Bidassoa and Fontarabia, I find considerable difficulty in holding my pen. What must the poor houseless wretches be suffering in those magnificent but piercingly cold mountains facing me? Within a square of country between here and St. Sebastian on the right; thence to San Marco, and from the last-named place to Enderlasse, on the left, at least a thousand farm and other houses have been burned by the Republicans. Taking the lowest estimate, 3,000 men, women, and children are without a roof over their heads, and are either depending upon the charity of others, or are sleeping in the mountains. I cannot use too strong language in condemning the action which has been taken by Madrid papers, who have stated that the Carlists set fire to the houses as they retreated. Many European papers are giving credit to these assertions, which are as false as they are ridiculous, and have either been made with the intention of damaging the Carlist cause, or have been based simply upon the rumors which are always current in time of war. I can state positively that I saw more than a hundred houses set fire to by the Republicans in a manner so systematic as to place it beyond a doubt that the instructions from the Generals in command were to burn every house as they advanced. The sight of the sufferings of these poor homeless women and children was perfectly sickening.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen and is decidedly high in the district on the Atlantic Coast, where generally clear weather and low temperature continue. Generally cloudy weather and light snow, with southerly winds and less pressure, are reported from the lake region and the North-west. The temperature continues low in the Southern States, with clear or fair weather and easterly or southerly winds. The barometer has fallen, and is lowest in the North-west.

The rivers have fallen at Davenport, Nashville, and Marietta, and have risen at Cairo, Memphis, Pittsburg, Louisville, Freeport, and New-Geneva.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, clear or fair weather, easterly or southerly winds, slowly rising temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

For New-England and the Middle States, generally clear weather, west winds, backing to southerly, with no decided rise in temperature and slowly falling barometer.

For the lake region and the North-west generally, cloudy weather, except in the Missouri Valley, and light snow, with southerly or westerly winds, low but rather rising temperature, and falling barometer.

For the canal region of New-York and Pennsylvania the temperature will continue below freezing during Tuesday and Tuesday night.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	27°	28°	3 P. M.	32°	28°
6 A. M.	27°	25°	6 P. M.	31°	26°
9 A. M.	26°	25°	9 P. M.	30°	25°
12 M.	33°	29°	12 P. M.	27°	24°

Average yesterday.......26½°
Average corresponding date last year.......29⅛

FALL OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE UNDER TWO TRAINS—REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—As two passenger trains were crossing the small iron bridge spanning Lake Roland, on the Northern Central Railway, six miles from Baltimore, this afternoon, the bridge gave way under their weight, breaking at each end, and the whole structure falling into the water. The momentum of the locomotives carried them safely over, but the tenders, two baggage cars, and the passenger cars fell into the lake. The passenger cars were crowded with people, whose shrieks were heard at the station, several hundred yards distant. The scene was most remarkable. The baggage cars fell straight down upon their trucks, and the passenger cars stood upon one end, resting against the baggage cars and the abutments of the bridge. The passengers hurried out of the cars that had not reached the bridge, and commenced to rescue the unfortunates who were struggling to escape from the water that half filled the fallen cars. All were gotten out safe except Apton Young, who was in the baggage car, and was crushed to death by freight piling on him. George Wesner was badly crushed, and will die. Four or six others were injured, but none seriously. The escape from many deaths was marvelous.

CLOSING LAKE AND RIVER NAVIGATION.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 30.—Ice commenced running in the river to-day. The steamers Colorado and Russia, bound up, were delayed at Malden on account of low water. The schooner L. Ellsworth lost an anchor at St. Helena yesterday, and a sailor named Barney Henson fell overboard and was drowned.

BOBCAYGEO, Ont., Nov. 30.—Over one foot of snow has fallen here since Saturday. The lake is now completely covered with ice. The lumbering operations in this section are fully equal to those of last year.

CHATHAM, Ont., Nov. 30.—A keen frost last night formed ice in the river, and stopped navigation in this section. Several vessels bound for this port are detained at the mouth of the river by ice.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 30.—The steamer Rochester made her last trip up the Bay of Quinte for this season on Saturday.

OWEN SOUND, Ontario, Nov. 30.—Navigation has about closed at this port, the last vessel expected having arrived. A number of steamers and sailing vessels are in Winter quarters.

COLLINGWOOD, Ontario, Nov. 30.—A heavy gale set in yesterday morning, and continued until this forenoon.

Navigation at this point may be considered closed, the last vessel having arrived.

THE STURGIS GRAIN CORNER IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 30.—A. N. Sturgis, whose recent trial before the Board of Trade for unmercantile conduct created so much excitement in local commercial circles, has arranged with his creditors to pay them in full within sixty days, and to-day the suits brought against him and the Cook County National Bank were withdrawn.

THE WEST GORHAM SHOOTING AFFAIR.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 30.—The West Gorham shooting affair was not so fatal as at first reported. [illegible] was seriously wounded with buckshot, but no one was killed.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE OPENING—THE COUNT OF CHAMBORD TO HIS SUPPORTERS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Political parties have been busily preparing for the opening of the Assembly. Numerous caucuses have been held, and negotiations are going on between the various sections of the Assembly. What combinations have been made it is impossible as yet to determine. The many rumors in circulation render the situation indefinite. The fractions of the Right appear to be unable to combine. Seventy deputies of the Extreme Right have resolved to vote against the constitutional bills.

The Count De Chambord has written a letter to his supporters in the Assembly, in which he says:

"Confiding to the zeal of my friends to do everything to further the interests of the country and the cause of royalty, I will offer no advice. But the true Royalist must do nothing tending to delay the restoration of the monarchy."

This letter has been communicated to the members of the Moderate Right, who intended to vote for the constitutional bills, and may shake their purpose.

The passage of a constituent measure now depends on the attitude of the Right Centre. The Left is firmly united, and will bring no motion forward which might cause the differing sections of the Right to draw together again.

MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY AT VERSAILLES—ARMY BILLS INTRODUCED.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30.—The Assembly met this afternoon and held a very brief sitting. The attendance was light, and nothing of importance occurred. M. Thiers was present, and conversed with Gen. Cissey.

Five bills, relating to the organization of the army *cadres* and staff, were submitted by the Minister of War, and referred to the Committee on the Army.

SPAIN.

REPORTED ABANDONMENT OF THE CARLIST CAUSE BY PROMINENT LEADERS.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—It is officially announced that Gen. Saballs, the Marquis De Villadarco, and other prominent persons, have abandoned the cause of Don Carlos.

HEAVY WEATHER ON THE SPANISH COAST.

SANTANDER, Nov. 30.—The weather continues very stormy on this coast, and a heavy gale is blowing. A ship has sunk in the harbor, and several other vessels with signals of distress flying, are outside.

FRANCE.

FURTHER REPUBLICAN SUCCESSES IN THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Later details of the municipal elections here yesterday, and returns from towns where second ballots were necessary, in consequence of failure to elect on the 22d inst., show further Republican successes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INJURY TO THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Duke of Connaught was hurt to-day by a fall from his horse while he was riding out.

MEDALS FOR THE ASHANTEE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 30—The seamen and marines who specially distinguished themselves in the Ashantee campaign are to be presented with medals by the Queen at Windsor on Thursday next.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG ON THE ALSACE AND LORRAINE LOAN BILL—PLAIN SPEECH FROM BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—In the Reichstag to-day the Alsace-Lorraine Loan bill was taken up, and gave rise to a most interesting debate.

The Deputies from Alsace and Lorraine took occasion in the course of the discussion, to declare that they were opposed to the high endowment of the University of Strasburg, and to other educational grants for the Provinces, because they were made in the interest of the Empire and not of the provinces themselves.

This called out Prince Bismarck, who replied as follows:

"The question before us concerns imperial interests. It is not a question of Alsace and Lorraine. The university is for imperial purposes. In a well-fought war, in which we defended our existence, we conquered those provinces for the Empire. It was not for Alsace and Lorraine our soldiers shed their blood. We take our stand upon imperial interests, for which, and not for the sake of their own ecclesiastical interests, we annexed those provinces. We have other grounds for action than those people whose past leads to Paris and whose present leads to Rome.

My own views respecting the creation of an Alsace and Lorraine Parliament, which at first were too sanguine, have been modified since I became acquainted with the attitude of the Deputies from those provinces. Such a Parliament would lead to continual agitation, and, perhaps, might endanger the peace of the Empire. We shall doubtless be obliged to take still more rigorous steps in regard to school matters there. We cannot permit the existence of elements which strive to hinder education. My action is guided by imperial interests. I shall not be frightened from my course by reproaches, threats, or persuasion. Before advance is possible, we must be convinced of the existence of trustworthy elements. We may expect a better discernment in the rising generation, and must, therefore, see that good schools are provided for Alsace and Lorraine."

At the conclusion of the debate, the Loan bill was referred to a committee.

GERMANY.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S COUNSEL.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Count Von Arnim has engaged Dr. Dockhom as additional counsel at his approaching trial.

THE BERNE POSTAL CONVENTION IN THE REICHSTAG—SENTENCE OF A CONTUMACIOUS EDITOR.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Berne Postal Convention passed its third reading in the Reichstag to-day.

Herr Sigl, editor of the *Vaterland*, has been sentenced *in contumaciam* to ten months' imprisonment for asserting that Kullmann's attempt on the life of Prince Bismarck was a sham plot concocted by the police.

ITALY.

THE GOVERNMENT SUPPLY OF TOBACCO.

ROME, Nov. 30.—No bids for the supply of tobacco to the Government will be asked for this fiscal year. The tobacco administration gives notice that it has amassed sufficient stock for 1875.

BRAZIL.

THE ANTIPATHY TO FOREIGNERS AT PARA—A DEMONSTRATION AT PARAHIBA—AN INCENDIARY JOURNAL TO BE PROSECUTED.

PARA, Nov. 29.—The *Tribuna* (newspaper of this city) continues to publish violent articles against foreigners generally, and particularly against the officers of the Portuguese corvette Sagres.

The people of the City of Parahiba have risen against the foreigners there. The Government has sent 2,000 troops to suppress the demonstration.

LISBON, Nov. 30.—The Brazilian Government has informed that of Portugal that the newspaper *Tribuna*, of Para, will be prosecuted for its hostile attitude toward Portuguese subjects.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

DENIAL OF THE REPORTED REVOLT.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The report brought to San Francisco last week by the steam-ship McGregor of revolts in the Fiji Islands is unfounded. Advices received here from those islands represent everything as progressing favorably.

MARINE DISASTERS.

VESSELS DAMAGED AND ABANDONED IN RECENT GALES.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The American ship Great Admiral, from Liverpool for San Francisco, has been towed into Holyhead damaged.

The Lion, from Bremerhaven for New-Orleans, was abandoned. Her crew has arrived at Harwich.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $511,684.

Mr. Roy, Mayor of Levis, a village opposite Quebec, died last evening.

The annual disbandment of the Water Police of Montreal took place yesterday.

A heavy gale prevailed at Halifax, N. S., on Sunday night, but no damage was done.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated in the usual manner by St. Andrew's Society of Montreal.

George Rabor, said to be one hundred and thirteen years of age, died at Stroudsburg, Penn., on Saturday last.

The Scots Thistle Society and the St. Andrew's Society, of Philadelphia, held their annual banquets last night.

There is no authority, says a Philadelphia dispatch, for the rumor that a reduction of the force in the Philadelphia Custom-house is contemplated.

Over 100 legal firms of Boston jointly remonstrate against what they consider the unnecessary expenditure of public funds for a new court-house.

The Jesuit Church of the Sacred Heart in Augusta, Ga., was dedicated on Sunday with imposing ceremonies. Bishop Gross preached the dedication sermon.

Information was received at the Navy Department, yesterday, that the United States steamer Wachusett sailed from Key West on the 23d inst., for Norfolk.

Ice formed Sunday night between and for a considerable distance beyond the piers in the harbor at Montreal. Detached masses yesterday morning floated down the current.

The funeral of Robert G. Perry, a publisher of Boston, who died on Thursday, has been postponed to await an inquest, as it is supposed he was poisoned by a person now under arrest.

The Milwaukee creditors of Oliver Dalrymple, the largest wheat farmer in Wisconsin, have filed a petition asking that he be declared bankrupt. His indebtedness to them is stated to be $26,000.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated by the North British Society in Halifax, N. S., yesterday, by attending service in St. Andrew's Church, and by a supper at the Halifax Hotel in the evening.

A burglar was arrested at Forest, Ont., Sunday night who had the previous night robbed a jewelry store in Park Hill of $2,000 worth of jewelry. Over $1,000 worth of the jewelry was found on his person.

About a foot of snow fell at Port Colborne, Ont., Saturday night. The wind on Sunday was from the west, fresh and cold. The canal was frozen over Sunday night, but the ice is not sufficiently strong to stop navigation.

A dispatch from Belfast, Me., states that Nathaniel G. Hichborn, a prominent ship-builder, and President of the Penobscot Bay and River Railroad, died in Stockton yesterday. He had held the office of State Treasurer and other public positions. He was fifty-five years of age.

G. B. Weaver, late Captain of the schooner C. S. Graves, has been arrested by the United States Commissioner at Wilmington, N. C., on an affidavit made by Wilson, steward of the Graves, charging him with willful abandonment of his vessel at sea, and has been committed for trial.

INDIGNATION MEETING IN EDGEFIELD, SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 30.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Edgefield, S. C., to-day, at which indignation was expressed at the base charges against the white people, and arbitrary arrests of citizens. The speakers, among whom was Gen. M. C. Butler, said the charges of outrages in Edgefield County were utterly false and without foundation, showing that more intimidation had been practiced by the colored than by the white people. A committee was appointed to report at a meeting to be held next Monday, with instructions to obtain some facts in regard to the intimidation on election day by the Radical Party, and other matters.

BARKS ASHORE IN SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The bark Windward, from Rio, Janeiro, consigned to Morgan's Sons & Co., and the bark Cordova, from Montevideo, consigned to Rogers, Meyer & Co., ran ashore in a strong ebb tide while rounding the Sand Spit of Fort Stevens. The Windward is reported settling in the sand and leaking. As it was high tide, it is supposed they cannot be got off until the next spring tide. The steam-tugs Astoria and Brennar are working at them with a chance of clearing the Cordova.

FROZEN TO DEATH ON LAKE ERIE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 30.—The scow Pearl, of Fairport, loaded with lumber, came ashore at Geneva, Ohio, this morning. On board was found the body of a man, supposed to be J. Graham, of Fairport, and the body of a boy, about fourteen years of age, both evidently frozen to death, the bodies being completely covered with ice. The boy was lashed to the rigging. The scow is a total wreck, and has the appearance of having been run into. Nothing was found on board to indicate where the scow was from, or where bound.

HEAVY ROBBERIES IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The silverware factory of S. B. Brower & Son, on Plain street, was robbed early this morning of silverware worth between $5,000 and $10,000; and L. G. Burgess' jewelry factory, in the same building, was robbed of goods to the value of $3,000. The store of James Maxwell, Sr., was robbed on Saturday night of hardware to the value of $500. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the detection of the thieves.

SUFFOCATED IN A COAL-MINE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 30.—James Meggs, a mining boss for a colliery at Girardville, was found dead inside the mine this morning. It is supposed he was overcome by foul gas and suffocated.

DEATH OF THE MAYOR.

HE DIES IN HIS OFFICE, OF APOPLEXY.

ACTION OF THE COURTS, COMMISSIONS, AND DEPARTMENTS—TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY.

Mayor Havemeyer died at noon yesterday, in the City Hall, struck down suddenly by apoplexy. He had been severely chilled by exposure during a long walk on his way to the office, and the severity of the shock, with the unusual exertion, was more than so aged a man could sustain. After reaching his room he sat down, tried vainly to shake off the insensibility which was coming on him, and, struggling a few painful moments, died. He was the first Mayor of New-York who died in office. The news was speedily known through the City, and produced that deep impression which is always felt in the presence of sudden and unexpected death. In the Supreme Court, where the trial of the libel suit between the Mayor and John Kelly was progressing, the announcement brought all proceedings to a standstill—counsel, Judge, and jury were dumb with amazement; in the other courts adjournments were made on receipt of the sad intelligence. Both Boards of Aldermen immediately convened and appointed committees, to take whatever action might be necessary; Alderman Vance, who by law succeeds to the vacant office, was summoned to the City Hall and sworn in as Mayor; the various City officials and heads of departments were notified, and most of them were speedily gathered at the scene of death; the members of the family of the deceased gentleman were also summoned; and while the body was removed to the private residence in Fourteenth street, the flags on the City Hall were hoisted to half-mast and preparations made for draping the public buildings in mourning. Below will be found in detail the circumstances attending the Mayor's sudden taking off, as well as reports of the action of the different departments and the courts consequent thereon.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S LAST HOURS.

Mr. Havemeyer visited his friend, Ex-Police Commissioner Oliver Charlick, on Sunday, and passed the day and night at his residence on Long Island. Yesterday morning he started to return to this City. The train upon which he was to have taken passage met with an accident, and he was forced to walk a distance of two and a half miles from Great Neck to Flushing. He arrived at the City Hall at 11:40 A. M., and died in his office at 12:10 P. M. At the time of his arrival at the City Hall but few people were there. He was muffled to the chin, and appeared to feel keenly the biting November air. He sat shivering by the fire in his office for a few moments, and then, taking off his overcoat, proceeded as was his usual custom to open and read the letters and papers awaiting his examination. Alderman Morris went into the office to talk with him, and observing that he appeared to be laboring under some physical oppression, urged him to give up his labors for the day and consult his physician. Mr. Havemeyer said that he felt much better, and when Mr. Morris asked to be allowed to send immediately for a doctor, he remarked that he was as well as he ever was, and would be all right when he got warm. Mr. Morris then left the Mayor and went into the outside office. While engaged with his mail the Mayor called for his clerk, and handed him a letter from Mr. C. S. Wing, of Northport, Long Island, inclosing a check for $10, for the Tuscumbia sufferers, part of a collection made for that object at Northport. Very shortly afterward he gave his clerk a personal letter for Warden Quin, of the Tombs, to be sent by special messenger. This was his last official act. Alderman Monheimer, who visited him after Alderman Morris, was closeted with him for several minutes, and noticing that he was ill, called for aid.

Alderman Morris, School Commissioner Baker, Messrs. Wendell and Halloran, the Mayor's Chief Clerk and Messenger, and Messrs. J. F. Barret and P. S. Cassady, members of the Press, responded to the call. They found the Mayor endeavoring to walk about his room, apparently in considerable pain. He finally fell, Messrs. Wendell, Morris, and others supporting him. He was placed in his chair in a partially insensible state, his limbs were rubbed, and everything possible was done to restore vitality. While he was struggling with death he referred to the death of his friend Jonathan Sturges, and said:

"But Sturges had no physique. I have. Sturges was weak. I am strong. But Talbott died suddenly, and I am sorry for him."

And then he gradually became weaker until he breathed his last.

Everything done to restore him to animation was in vain, and when Dr. M. L. Wenger, of the Park Hospital, who had been called in by the Mayor's Private Secretary, Mr. Beneville, arrived, life had departed. He pronounced his death to be from apoplexy.

The flags of the City Hall were immediately run up at half mast, and crowds of people, attracted to the place by the sad intelligence, endeavored to gain an entrance into the chamber of death. The Kelly-Havemeyer libel suit was in progress at the time at the Supreme Court, Chambers, and the excitement there on the announcement of the news was intense. Heads of Departments, Judges, court officers, and other City officials, lawyers, and personal friends of the deceased, hurried to the City Hall to obtain reliable accounts of the death, which speedily became a leading topic of conversation in public places. Among those who called to inquire into the truth of the report abroad were Gov. Tilden, Deputy Controller Earle, Ex-Mayor Hall, Nelson J. Waterbury, Gen. Ward B. Burnett, and Chamberlain Lane. Meanwhile the four sons of Mr. Havemeyer now in this City—John, James, Charles, and Henry Havemeyer, and his two sons-in-law, Mr. Hector C. Armstrong and Lieut. McClay—were notified of their bereavement, and telegrams were sent to Mr. William H. Havemeyer, Jr., now in New-Orleans, and Hector Havemeyer, in Europe, the two other sons of the deceased. Controller Green was also advised of the event by telegraph to Worcester, Mass., as were other friends of the Mayor at present out of town. Coroner Eickhoff, who was called in, after viewing the body, decided that the inquest should be held at the late residence of the deceased in West Fourteenth street to-day, and gave a permit for removal. After the Coroner's visit, the remains were placed in a coffin, and at 2:55 P. M. were carried to the undertaker's wagon, and conveyed to No. 335 West Fourteenth street. Messrs. Henry and John Havemeyer, Chief of Police Matsell, Gov. Tilden, Hon. Lyman Tremain, and Alderman Van Schaick and other members of a joint committee appointed at meetings of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen after the death of the Mayor, followed the corpse to the house. Chamberlain Lane was charged with the disagreeable duty of breaking the news to the family, and there was a scene of sorrowful mourning in the household on its announcement. The house was filled with friends of the deceased during the afternoon and evening, who called to testify their sympathy.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S CAREER.

Mayor Havemeyer was in the seventy-first year of his age, having been born on the 12th February, 1804, in this City, at No. 31 Pine street. Up to the Fall of 1872 he was but little known to the majority of our citizens, having retired from public life about a quarter of a century ago; but to his contemporaries, and to those who were engaged in politics twenty-five or thirty years since, he was well and favorably known, having been, before his late term, twice Mayor of this City—first in 1845 and afterward in 1848. His father who was a native of Germany, arrived in this country in 1788, from London, England, where he has

been foreman of a sugar refinery. He was of very economical habits, and soon saved a little money, with which he started a sugar refinery in Vandam street, which proved a most successful speculation. At the age of fifteen, his son William, the late Mayor, entered Columbia College, where he graduated four years afterward. He subsequently studied law for some time, but finally relinquished that profession and entered the office of his father, in Vandam street, to learn the sugar-refining business. At first he was kept to the routine work of the office, but in a few years he learned all the details of the business, and his father left the practical management of the concern to him. He continued in the sugar trade for fourteen years, up to 1842, when he retired from business, having at that early age acquired a large fortune. The place in Vandam street was closed for a few years, but it was reopened in 1849 by his brother Albert, his cousin Diedrich Havemeyer, and William Moller. After having retired from business in 1842, he became a prominent politician, and in 1844 he was elected one of the Presidential Electors of this State by the Democratic Party, whose candidate was James K. Polk. The following year he was nominated by the same party for Mayor of this City, and was elected by a plurality of 6,711 over James Harper, the votes having been 24,183 for Havemeyer and 17,472 for Harper, a third candidate—Dudley Selden—receiving 7,082. During that year he made some practical suggestions relative to the emigration question, and the institution on Ward's Island was planned to a great extent on the hints which he then threw out. He was named one of the Emigration Commissioners, a body created that year, and was elected President of the board, which office he held for three years. In 1848 he was again elected Mayor, after a close and severe contest with Mr. William V. Brady, the vote being 23,155 for Havemeyer to 22,227 for his opponent. In 1848 and 1845 the period of office was only one year, instead of two as at present. In 1851 he was elected President of the Bank of North America, which office he held for a period of ten years. In 1859 Tammany Hall, for the third time, put him forward as their candidate for the Mayoralty, his opponents being Fernando Wood, who was nominated by Mozart Hall, and Mr. George Opdyke, the Republican nominee. On this occasion, however, he was defeated by 3,000 votes, the poll having stood: Wood, 29,940; Havemeyer, 26,913; and Opdyke, 21,417. He was a Director of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and had a very large interest in that concern. The late Mayor married, about forty years ago, a Miss Craik, daughter of a then Custom-house officer, whose family held and still holds a respectable position in mercantile circles. By this marriage he had five sons and two daughters, all living. Four of the sons are engaged in the sugar-refining business, namely, John, Hector Henry, and James, and the fifth son, William, who recently married, is a tea merchant. One of his daughters is married to Mr. H. Armstrong, butter merchant, and the other to Mr. McClay, a civil engineer, at present employed in the Department of Parks. From 1861 to 1871 Mr. Havemeyer had no connection with public affairs, but in the Fall of the latter year he took part in the famous Cooper Institute meetings, and was made President of the Committee of Seventy. Since that period his career is too well known to the public to need any reference here. His wife survives him.

A PREMONITION.

A few days ago a representative of THE TIMES had a conversation with the late Mayor in relation to the sudden death of James Kelly, the School Inspector. Mr. Kelly had been for forty years an intimate friend of the Mayor, visiting him daily during the first year of his present term at the City Hall. "I was sorry—very sorry—at the death of Kelly," said the Mayor, musingly. "He died while waiting for his dinner. It was very sudden. When I heard of it I told my wife that I, too, might be cut off—although I am strong and healthy now. I have seen so much that I am prepared for almost anything."

THE BODY AT THE HOUSE.

Shortly after the remains of the late Mayor were removed from the City Hall, they were placed in one of the rear parlors in his house on Fourteenth street. The relatives and friends of the deceased soon began to call and view the body as it lay in a temporary coffin imbedded in ice. Among those who visited the house of mourning were Hector C. Armstrong and Lieut. McClay, the sons-in-law of Mr. Havemeyer; also Controller Green, Chamberlain Lane, Tax Commissioner Wheeler, Mr. Vance, the new Mayor, Commissioner Laimbeer, Alderman Van Schaick, and others.

THE REMAINS NOT TO LIE IN STATE.

The subcommittee, consisting of Aldermen Van Schaick and Morris and Assistant Alderman Wade, appointed to make preliminary preparations for the obsequies, waited upon the family to ascertain their views. Mr. Van Schaick said the joint committee of the Common Council desired to ascertain if the relatives would consent to have the body lie in state in the Governor's Room, but the members of the family said that the late Mayor disliked ostentation, and they did not desire to have his remains returned to the City Hall. This was considered final by the subcommittee, and they reported the result of their labors to the joint committee last night, at the house of Alderman Van Schaick. The committee will meet at noon to-day, to draft resolutions and make preparations for the special session of both branches of the Common Council, which will take place an hour later. The funeral will not take place before Friday next.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES

over the remains of the Mayor will probably take place either at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, on Fourth avenue, or at his late residence. He used to worship at the Seventh Avenue Methodist Church. The pall-bearers have not yet been named.

ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

When the death of Mayor Havemeyer was first announced there were only a few Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen in their respective committee rooms, but the news spread so rapidly that nearly all the City Fathers rushed to the hall to ascertain if it was true. One hour after the tragic event there were members enough present to constitute a quorum of both boards. Preliminary conferences were then held, and each resulted in a call for an immediate meeting of both branches of the Common Council.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This board was the first to hold a special session to take appropriate action on the Mayor's death. In the absence of President Vance, Alderman Richard Flanagan was called to the chair. The clerk was about to read the minutes, when Alderman McCafferty had them laid over so as to enable the board to pay an immediate tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, and pass resolutions of condolence.

Alderman Van Schaick offered the following:

In view of the sudden death of Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of this City, be it

Resolved, That a General Special Committee of Five from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the obsequies.

The resolution was adopted, and the following committee was appointed by the chair: Messrs. Van Schaick, Morris, Monheimer, Reilly, and Billings.

Alderman McCafferty then moved the following which was also adopted:

Resolved, That both branches of the Common Council will meet in joint session in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, on Tuesday, the 1st prox., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed best calculated to manifest sorrow for the death and respect for the memory of Hon. William F. Havemeyer, late Mayor of this City.

Resolutions of like tenor were received from the Assistant Aldermen and concurred in, after which the board adjourned.

THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2:30 P. M. Mr. Strack, the President, on taking the chair, made official announcement of the death of Mayor Havemeyer, and expressed the hope that immediate action would be taken to give expression to the regret of the board at the sudden demise of the Chief Magistrate, and to make preparations to attend his funeral.

Assistant Alderman Clancy then moved that a special committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions of condolence and make arrangements for the obsequies. The resolution was passed, and the following were named as the committee: Messrs. Clancy, Brucks, Healy, Coddington, and Wade.

Assistant Alderman Healy offered a resolution which was adopted, providing for a joint session of both branches of the Common Council at 1 P. M. to-day to take such action as may be necessary in relation the obsequies of the late Mayor.

The board then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE.

The Committees appointed by both boards met in Clerk Pinckney's office, at 4 o'clock. After organizing, with Alderman Van Schaick as Chairman, a resolution was adopted requesting the Commissioners of Public Works to have the City Hall draped in mourning, and the flags kept at half-mast until after the funeral. Aldermen Morris and Assistant Alderman Wade were then appointed a subcommittee to consult the family of the Mayor before making preparations for the funeral, with instructions to make a preliminary report to the Chairman, Alderman Van Schaick, at his house.

ALDERMAN VANCE SWORN IN AS MAYOR.

In accordance with the provisions of the charter, the President of the Board of Aldermen Hon. S. B. H. Vance will succeed the late Mayor Havemeyer for the unexpired term. Mr. Vance called at the City Hall immediately after the tragic event, and subsequently proceeded to the chambers of the Supreme Court, where he was sworn into the office of Mayor by Judge Davis. The following is a copy of the oath administered to the new Chief Magistrate:

I, Samuel B. H. Vance, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Mayor of the City of New-York, according to the best of my ability. SAMUEL B. H. VANCE.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 30th day of November, 1874. NOAH DAVIS,
Justice of the Supreme Court.

A certified copy of the oath was subsequently filed in the Mayor's office by Mr. Wendell, the chief clerk. Immediately after the removal of the body, Mayor Vance took formal possession of the office, and sent the following message to the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

It is my painful duty to announce to you the death of Hon. William F. Havemeyer, the Mayor of this City, at fifteen minutes past 12 this afternoon.

While engaged in the discharge of his public duties he was suddenly removed from our midst. It was his proud distinction to have been elected by his fellow-citizens for three different terms to the chair of the Chief Magistrate of this City. No citizen ever filled that chair with a more sincere desire to advance the public welfare. He had no thought nor desire but to carry into effect what appeared to him to promote the best interests of this community.

His last administration of the Government was during a transition period—turbulent and embarrassing. His services during this period will long be remembered with gratitude. A native of this City, his long life has been identified with its material prosperity. To you I recommend such action as will mark the public appreciation of our departed chief.

Respectfully, SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Mayor.

This message was not sent during the session of the Common Council, but will be formally received and acted on to-day.

ACTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

A special meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day, at which appropriate action will be taken in reference to the death of Mayor Havemeyer, who was, *ex officio*, a member of the commission. The deceased gentleman was the first President of this board, having been elected to that office on its organization, June 15, 1847.

ACTION OF THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman Fisher offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, This board has heard with deep regret of the sudden death this day of his Honor, William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to propose suitable resolutions expressive of our sentiments upon this melancholy dispensation, to report at the next meeting of this board.

Resolved, That this board attend in a body at the funeral of his Honor, and that a committee of three be appointed to make suitable arrangements therefor.

THE POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MAYOR'S DEATH.

Mayor Havemeyer's death at this time has more than ordinary significance. His successor, Mr. Vance, by virtue of his office, will become a member of the Board of Apportionment, and his seat as President of the Board of Aldermen will have to be filled by an election. Alderman Richard Flanagan, a Democrat, is likely to be selected, and he, too, will be entitled to a vote in the Board of Apportionment. The latter will then consist of Mayor Vance, Controller Green, Mr. Flanagan, the prospective President of the Board of Aldermen, and Tax Commissioner Wheeler. Great importance is attached to the fact that these changes—effected by the death of the Mayor—may cause a rupture in the Board of Apportionment, so far as the estimates for 1875 are concerned, and prevent their passage in their present shape.

IN THE COURTS.

KELLY'S LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE MAYOR.

Judge Westbrook sat at 12 o'clock in the Chambers of the Supreme Court to hear argument on the motion made on behalf of John Kelly in his libel suit against Mayor Havemeyer to strike out as irrelevant certain portions of the answer to his complaint. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Henry L. Clinton and Col. Wingate, and for the Mayor appeared Judge Porter and Mr. Waterbury. Mr. Clinton briefly sketched the legal grounds on which the motion was based, after which Col. Wingate read the paragraphs of the answer, pointing out the objectionable portions, and stating his reasons for excluding them. Particular comment was made on the concluding paragraph explaining the necessity for publishing the letter complained of, on the ground that the plaintiff and John Morrissey were usurping the power of dictating nominations for county officers to the Tammany Hall party. Col. Wingate concluded at 12:20 o'clock, and Judge Waterbury was just entering on his reply, when a sudden commotion was observed, followed by an ominous stillness. Counsel sat as if dumb with amazement, and looked at each other in a frightened sort of way.

Judge Westbrook, with visible anxiety, beckoned to a court officer, and directed him to inquire what was the matter, and the officer returned to the Bench and communicated the intelligence in a low voice. Judge Westbrook then summoned the counsel inside the Bar, and held a whispered consultation with them, and the counsel returned to their places in silence. "Send for Ricketts," said Judge Westbrook, and that officer was immediately started to ascertain whether the rumor, which had now reached every one in court, was true. Mr. Ricketts returned in a few minutes, and reported to the court that it was true that the Mayor had suddenly expired in his office. On learning that the report was true, Judge Westbrook said that ended the whole complaint.

Mr. Clinton then said: I have heard that his Honor, the Mayor, died in the discharge of his duties a few minutes ago. Of course that terminates these proceedings.

Judge Westbrook—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Clinton—This is not the proper time to express our commiseration or our sense of the loss sustained, and I therefore move, without further remarks, if it please the court, that we now adjourn.

Judge Porter said this brought to a sudden termination the proceeding in which he as counsel for the Mayor was instructed to vindicate one of his last living utterances. If he were to proceed further with it, it would be in vindication of his memory. From the nature of the proceeding, it terminated with his life. It would be for the court to determine whether or not it would be proper to grant the motion suggested by Mr. Clinton. He thought that he, and even those he represented, would be ready to give their cordial testimony to the long career so honorably pursued by him, in the positions in which he had been placed by the partiality of his fellow-citizens; and they, as well as his friends, would rejoice in having an opportunity to terminate this unhappy controversy.

His life had been one memorable in the history of New-York; and he (the speaker) would be, perhaps, wanting in candor if he were not to say that he entertained no doubt of what his Honor's decision must have been on the present motion, if decision had been called for; and, in justice to his client, he must say that he had the most entire conviction that before any tribunal he would have been able to sustain the charges. He said this because he would be wanting in duty to him if he were not to say that he wrote what he believed to be true, and was prepared, as he supposed, to prove.

Mr. Clinton—I cordially concur with the learned and distinguished gentleman in paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased Mayor; but I regret that my friend has permitted anything to drop from his lips as to the merits of this case. While we would do honor to the Mayor of the City, and indulge in the utmost liberality in regard to his memory, I cannot permit the declaration just fallen from my friend without a word of reply; that my client would be vindicated beyond all peradventure, I have not the slightest doubt. But as my friend almost regretted the opportunity of trying the merits, I would say that the same facts will undergo judicial investigation in the suit between the same plaintiff and Judge Waterbury, and, therefore, at a proper opportunity at a future time, will be presented to a court and jury for adjudication. Having said thus much, I can only say that the solemnity of the occasion is such as must not only disarm the hostility of this man and his associates, but that we desire his faults, whatever they may have been, may be buried in his grave. We have no desire to utter other than words of kindness, and such as would be suitable on this important occasion.

Judge Westbrook—Owing to the sad event which has just taken place, the court will now be adjourned. It will be unnecessary to proceed further with this motion; it must end with the life of this party against whom the action pended, and this motion stands permanently adjourned.

ACTION OF THE OTHER COURTS.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III., Mr. Miller, of the Corporation Counsel's office, so soon as he heard of the occurrence, moved the adjournment of the court.

Judge Van Vorst said: "I have known Mayor Havemeyer for many years, and I have always respected him as a merchant, and in every other position in public and private life which he has occupied. I believe him to have been an honest and an upright man. Every one must know that it was very difficult for a man holding such a position as he did to give satisfaction to everybody, but I believe that he has honestly and truly endeavored to discharge his duties faithfully in all positions. I therefore direct an adjournment of the court, out of respect to his memory, and that that adjournment be entered on the minutes of this court."

Judge Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, announced the sudden death of the Mayor, and, out of respect to the City's Chief Magistrate, directed an immediate adjournment of the Court.

Judge Freedman, sitting in Superior Court, Special Term, on motion of J. S. Lawrence, made a similar order.

Judge Brady, who is holding Part II. of the Supreme Court, was informed of the Mayor's death immediately after it occurred. He was then engaged in the trial of a case which was nearly concluded, and John Havemeyer, the Mayor's son, was on the jury. Judge Brady, calling him up, informed him of his misfortune, and excused him from further service on the jury. As soon as the case was concluded, the court was adjourned out of respect to the late Chief Magistrate.

At the adjournment of the Court of General Sessions, in the afternoon, District Attorney Phelps said it seemed improper that the court should adjourn without an expression of opinion on the lamented sudden death of Mayor Havemeyer, by which they had all been startled. It was a rare event to see the Chief Magistrate die in that office to which he had thrice been elected by his fellow-citizens. It was unnecessary for him to dwell at any length on the merits and high public services of the deceased, which were well known to everybody. He, therefore, moved that the court adjourn out of respect to the memory of their departed Chief Magistrate. Addresses in eulogy of the deceased were also delivered by Charles H. Brooke and Judge Sutherland, and the Clerk was directed to place the record of the adjournment of the court on the minutes.

The announcement of the sudden death of Mayor Havemeyer was made in the Surrogate's Court while the case of the minor children of J. J. O'Brien, who died in Bellevue Hospital on the 19th inst., was being heard. Surrogate Hutchings immediately adjourned the court with a few appropriate remarks.

On the opening of the afternoon session yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court, Mr. Nathan Nesbit announced to the court the death of Mayo Havemeyer, and in a few fitting remarks moved that the court adjourn. The motion was seconded by Counselor Price, and Justice Morgan adjourned the court for the day.

THE NEWS AT POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS.

The first intimation of the sudden death of the Mayor was received at Police Head-quarters at 12:20 P. M. in a telegram sent from the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house, which is situated in the basement of the City Hall. The dispatch was as follows:

To President Matsell:

The Mayor has just died in his office.
H. D. HOOKER, Sergeant.

The first to receive the news was Superintendent Walling, who at once communcated it to President Matsell. The latter was completely stunned, and dreadfully shocked. For a moment he could scarcely realize the import of the message, but he suddenly grew pale and faint. Recovering himself somewhat, he ordered the Superintendent to telegraph to the Twenty-sixth Precinct for confirmation of the report, receiving which he ordered a carriage, and, accompanied by his son, drove down to the City Hall, and did not return during the day. Police Commissioners Voorhis and Disbecker both expressed great regret at the sudden demise of the Chief Magistrate of the City. At the meeting of the Board of Police to be held to-day appropriate action will no doubt be taken in relation thereto. The announcement of the Mayor's death was sent on general alarm by telegraph to all station-houses in this City, and the flags at Police Head-quarters and at the station-houses were placed at half-mast as soon as the news was learned.

ACTION OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Excise, Commissioner W. H. Hiner offered the following resolution:

Whereas the painful intelligence of the sudden and unexpected demise of Hon. William F. Havemeyer has been officially communicated to this board, and the venerable Mayor was engaged up to the very last moment of his earthly career in the performance of the duties of his office, anxiously caring for the welfare of the Municipality, and

Whereas, The sterling honesty of purpose, keen appreciation of merits, and upright dealings of the late Mayor made him a proper subject for veneration and respect; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this board deems the death of Hon. William F. Havemeyer to be a public calamity, by which the City has been deprived of an upright official, the community of an honest citizen, and the mercantile world of a model business man.

Resolved, That to the widow and children of the deceased we extend our heartfelt and sincere condolence in this their hour of affliction, and trust that a Divine Providence will speedily assuage their grief, for "In the midst of life we are in death."

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of the illustrious deceased this office be closed on the day of the funeral, and that the Commissioners attend the obsequies of the late Mayor in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be transmitted to the family of the late Mr. Havemeyer and published in the City press.

The resolutions were adopted.

THE NEWS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 30.—The announcement of Mayor Havemeyer's death was received in this city with a general expression of regret.

THE PETERSBURG, VA., ELECTION CASES.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 30.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judges Bond and Hughes sitting, the Judges announced that they disagreed in the Petersburg election cases, and would certify them up to the Supreme Court of the United States. Eight Judges and three Registers of election in Petersburg were indicted under the Enforcement act of Congress for obstructing and preventing colored men from voting at the Municipal election in May last. Counsel for the defendants demurred to the indictment and the points raised were elaborately argued. The Judges differ on but one point, viz.: That none of the indictments charge that the persons prevented from voting were so prevented "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Judge Hughes holds that the indictments are fatally defective, and thinks this charge should be made in order to let in the proof or inference of motive. Judge Bond holds that as the motives of men cannot be looked into or proved except by their acts, it is sufficient to charge that citizens of the United States were prevented from voting, and that the motive of hostility to race may be inferred from the act of preventing a colored voter from voting.

ARRIVAL OF MENNONITES AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Two hundred and forty-two Mennonites, who arrived on the steam-ship Nederland, are at present quartered in the steam-ship depot at Christian street wharf. They are in charge of the Mennonite Executive Aid Society and will be forwarded to Safe Harbor, Lancaster County, where they will be sheltered in about 200 houses belonging to the Phœnix Iron Company during the Winter, and in the meantime localities for settlement will be selected in the Western States and Territories.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER IN ONTARIO.

LONDON, Ontario, Nov. 30.—A man named John C. Daly was arrested here by detective officers, this morning, on a charge of passing counterfeit money in Detroit. The spurious bills were of the denomination of $5, on the Traders' Bank of Chicago, and were the work of the notorious counterfeiter, Ballard, who was recently arrested in Buffalo. Daly will be sent to Windsor in charge of United States detectives, where he will remain until he is extradited.

VERDICT OF A CORONER'S JURY—HOMICIDE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 30.—A Coroner's Jury to-day rendered a verdict that Frank V. Hines, brakeman on the Midland Railroad, died from the effects of a blow on the head from a mallet, in the hands of William Armstrong, on Nov. 16. Armstrong is still at large.

THE BOYLSTON BANK ROBBER SENTENCED.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 30.—In the Superior Criminal Court, this afternoon, Charles H. Bullard, alias William A. Judson, the principal in the famous robbery of the Boylston National Bank, of this city, several years ago, was sentenced to twenty years in the State Prison.

CHURCH DEDICATION IN BANGOR.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 30.—St. Mary's Catholic Church, which was dedicated yesterday, is one of the largest and finest examples of church architecture in this State, presenting a striking external appearance. Impressive dedicatory services were conducted by Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, assisted by Rev. John E. Barry and many prominent divines of Maine and Massachusetts.

WILL OF MOSES DAY, OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—The will of the late Moses Day disposes of $500,000 worth of property, and bequeaths $38,000 to various educational and charitable institutions. He gives $5,000 each to Amherst, Williams, Harvard, and Tufts Colleges, and provides for the expenditure of $50,000 for charitable purposes and "the extension of Christ's kingdom on earth."

THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF CHIEF ENGINEER WOOD.

REPAIR AND RENEWAL OF MACHINERY IN VESSELS OF WAR—PRESERVATION OF BOILERS—SCREW PROPELLERS—FIREMEN IN THE NAVY—THE ENGINEER CORPS—COAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The following is the annual report of W. W. Wood, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department:

MACHINERY REPAIRED.

During the past year the machinery, &c., of the following-named vessels has been repaired and refitted for active service. Vessels marked with an asterisk have had new boilers placed on board: *Plymouth, second rate; Blue Light, tug; and Speedwell, tug, at the Kittery Navy-yard. Franklin, first rate, new auxiliary boiler; and *Brooklyn, second rate, at Charlestown Navy-yard; Colorado, first rate; Florida, first rate; Minnesota, first rate; Kansas, third rate; Dictator, iron-clad; Roanoke, iron-clad, and Catalpa, tug, at Brooklyn Navy-yard. Canandaigua, second rate, and Ajax, iron-clad, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. *Shawmut, third rate, and Mayflower, tug, at the Washington Navy-yard. Pensacola, second rate, Saranac, second-rate, and Narragansett, third-rate, at Mare Island Navy-yard. *Catskill, iron-clad, at the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, N. Y. *Montauk, iron-clad, at the Quintard Iron Works, New York. Iron-clads *Jason, *Nahant, *Passaic, and Wyandotte, at the Delaware River Iron and Ship-building Works, Chester, Penn., and the iron-clads Canonicus and *Lehigh at the works of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Co., Wilmington, Del. In addition to the above the machinery of the vessels which rendesvoused at Key West during the late Cuban difficulty was more or less repaired at that station, which necessitated the employment of a considerable number of mechanics, the most of whom were brought from New-York for that purpose.

NEW MACHINERY.

Of the 50 by 42 engines converted into compound engines, one pair has been completed and erected on board the Swatara, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and satisfactory results were obtained from the trials at the dock and during its performance at sea, while the vessel was steaming to Kerguelen Island with the scientific party sent out to observe the transit of Venus. Reports were forwarded from Bahia, Brazil, and Cape Town, Africa. Of the remainder one pair is in process of erection on board the Marion, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard; one pair is erected on the Vandalia, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, nearly completed; and one pair is ready for erection on the Quinnebaug, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The compound engines for the Galena, at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and for the Mohican, at Mare Island Navy-yard, are being pushed toward completion as rapidly as practicable. The machinery of the United States steamer Tennessee has been completed during the year, and dock trials made. The performance was such as to promise satisfactory results when the final trial tests are made at sea. The condition of the vessel prevents these final practical tests at sea (provided for by the contract) being made upon completion of the machinery. The machinery, &c., under contract for the eight sloops-of-war is either ready or nearly ready for erection on board the respective vessels, and some of it is now being forwarded to the Navy-yards where it is to be erected. It is expected that these engines will be complete within the next three months, some probably at an earlier date. The compound machinery under contract for the Nipsic at the Washington Navy-yard is completed so far as possible before being erected in the vessel, and has been delivered at the yard. The engine and boilers for the tug Monterey are completed, and in progress of shipment to Mare Island. New boilers for the Monocacy on the Asiatic station have been completed and shipped in sections to Japan to be erected on board the vessel there, and boilers for the Ashuelot and Palos are nearly completed and ready for shipment to that station—this course having been found to be the most economical, owing to the unskilled labor and high price charged for work of the character required in the engineering department of the United States naval vessels on that station.

MACHINERY OF VESSELS UNDER REPAIR.

The machinery, &c., of the following named vessels is now undergoing thorough repairs. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are to have new boilers: *Cobasset, tug, and *Leyden, tug, at the Boston Navy-yard. Tallapoosa, fourth rate; *Wyoming, third rate, and *Triana, tug, at the Washington Navy-yard; *Rose, tug, at the Pennsylvania Navy-yard; *Monadnock, iron-clad, Comanche, iron-clad, and *Iroquois, third rate, at the Mare Island Navy Yard; Amphitrite, iron-clad, at the works of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del.; Mantasket, third rate, at the works of Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Penn., and the Miantonomoh, iron-clad, at the Delaware River Iron and Ship-building Works, Chester, Penn. New boilers are also constructing for the tugs Pinta and Mayflower. Such of the boilers stored in the navy-yards, constructed for vessels not completed, as can be utilized, will be used for vessels fitting out, to which they may be adapted as required. The old boilers removed from the Dacotah and California have been repaired and put on board the Kearsarge and Pensacola. The two remaining boilers from the California will probably be used on the Iroquois.

COMPARATIVE TEST OF ENGINES.

A recent trial at the Boston Navy-yard of engines of the simple and of the compound types has just been completed under the supervision of Chief Engineer C. H. Loring, United States Army, and Mr. Charles Emery, Consulting Engineer for the United States Revenue Marine, the report of which is appended herewith.

PRESERVATION OF BOILERS.

The rapid decay of boilers used in connection with surface condensers having become a question of grave consideration, many experiments have been made with a view of arresting this decay by corrosion. None of the methods heretofore tested, except in a single instance, resulted successfully, except to a very limited and partial extent. The apparatus for arresting and neutralizing the acid on the water supplying the boilers from the surface condensers, (and preventing their introduction into the boiler,) referred to in my last annual report, has given gratifying results on all the vessels where it has been thoroughly tested.

SCREW PROPELLERS.

The inefficiency of the two-bladed screws, owing to the insufficient areas of the blades, continues to be reported. These screws were substituted by the department, several years since, in place of those of four blades, then used, with a view to decreasing the resistance of the propeller while the vessel was under sail alone, as the screw parts of these vessels were designed for screws of four blades. They would not admit of one of a less number of blades having the same area. Consequently, in every one of the many cases where the two-bladed screw was substituted, the vessel was so crippled for want of sufficient propelling area, that it was almost impossible to steam three miles an hour against an ordinary head wind, using full engine power. In some cases the original four-bladed screws have been replaced, and the efficiency of such vessels brought up to their original standard. With a view to determining exactly what the relative losses were when dragging the screw, held stationary, or when allowed to revolve freely by pressure of the water, a full and elaborate set of experiments were made at the Mare Island Navy-yard, the results of which we append.

FIREMEN.

In my last annual report attenrion was called to this part of the engineer force on shipboard. I would now further state, that with the exception of the men on paddle-wheel steamers and iron-clads in commission, there are practically no firemen in the service. Their duties are performed by seamen, part of whom are shipped for the performance of this particular duty, but the larger portion are detailed from the men on deck as emergency requires. These men are unskilled in the performance of this duty, to which they are unaccustomed, and, in many cases, regard being detailed to perform it as a punishment, causing dissatisfaction and many desertions, and resulting at least in inefficient firing and consequent waste of fuel.

PERSONNEL OF THE ENGINEER CORPS.

The last report of this bureau called your attention to the large and rapidly-increasing number of vacancies on the list of Assistant Engineers, and the difficulty of securing competent persons to fill them. This difficulty still exists. During the three years which ended Dec. 31, 1873, forty-eight vacancies occurred by death, resignation, dismissal, and retirement, and during this period only eleven appointments were made to the grade, although it is believed that every applicant who seemed at all suitable has received permission to be examined for their grade. In the year 1873, while seventeen vacancies occurred, only two of the candidates for admission were found to possess the necessary qualifications, and during the current year but one candidate from civil life has thus far been recommended for appointment. As the number of engineer graduates from the Naval Academy must, (while the number of cadets remains as limited as at present,) at most, be small, and insufficient to fill the vacancies as they occur from time to time, I respectfully recommend that the number of cadets appointed to the Academy be increased to such a number as will secure not less than fifteen graduates per annum. Congress at its last session very wisely increased the duration of the engineering course for those cadets from two years to four. The course of instruction, restricted by the brief term of the old system to the salient points of mechanical engineering, can now be developed so as to take in the more recondite details of the profession. Some things still remain to be desired, among which may be urged instruction in ship-building, for the reason that a knowledge of its calculations must be considered a necessary prerequisite to the sound designing of marine engines. The course at present given to the cadet midshipmen in the department of seamanship is most excellent, and with the addition of lectures upon the practical details of iron ship construction, would be of infinite benefit to the cadet engineers. It can hardly be out of place here to advert to the subject of physical culture, and to urge its paramount importance for cadet engineers, whose professional duties at sea often make such demands on their bodily endurance as to permanently break down and retire from active service many promising officers. The retired and sick lists of the corps exhibit this most prominently. For these students, whose specific practical exercises are of an engrossing and confining nature, out-of-door drills are especially desirable, if not absolutely required, to develop their physique. Indeed, it appears that all the practical drills and exercises given to the cadet midshipmen, excepting only in seamanship, would tend to make the cadet engineers more useful in their service after graduation.

GREENLAND COAL.

Specimens of the coal brought from the Praigot Straits, on the north side of Disco Island, Greenland, by Commander D. L. Braine, United States Navy, commanding United States steamer Juniata in 1873, has, through the kindness of Prof. Benjamin Martin, of the New-York University, been carefully analysed. The coal is from a formation of a very different age from that which furnishes our ordinary coal, and abounds in impressions of peculiar plants, and, as a matter of scientific interest, specimens of this coal were forwarded for analysis.

In connection with the report are between 200 and 300 pages of tabulated experiments, involving the use of the screw as an instrument in the propulsion of vessels, &c., and experiments in connection with dragging the screw, as in the case of vessels fitted with a screw which cannot be triced up, and which practice is common in all the navies of the world. These tables are very comprehensive, elaborate, and suggestive to the engineering profession.

THE LATE JONATHAN STURGES.

ACTION OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB—SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS.

A meeting of the members of the Union League Club was held last night to take action on the death of Jonathan Sturges. Joseph H. Choate, President, occupied the chair, and Andrew W. Leggatt acted as Secretary. After calling the meeting to order, the Chairman said it would be strange, indeed, if the death of such a man as Mr. Sturges would be allowed to pass without something more than a formal notice on the part of the Union League Club, of which he was one of the founders. He was glad that some of the contemporaries of the deceased were present, to tell by what devotion and industry, patience in well-doing, and application to business he attained a foremost position among them. He was one of those who, whatever wealth or influence he acquired, was always foremost in advocating measures for the relief of his fellows. The speaker then alluded to the cordial support given by Mr. Sturges to the Government during the dark days of the rebellion, and while he occupied the position of President of the Union League Club, as well as during the riots of 1863, and to the cause of reform while acting as a member of the Committee of Seventy. The Chairman then read a eulogistic letter from Rev. Dr. Bellows:

Ex-Judge Emott also delivered a eulogy on the deceased, and moved that a committee be appointed to draw up suitable resolutions. The Chairman appointed as such committee Ex-Judge Emott, Charles Butler, B. G. Arnold, Jackson S. Schultz, and John C. Hamilton, by whom the following resolutions were presented:

Resolved, That the members of the Union League Club have heard with profound sorrow of the sudden death of Mr. Jonathan Sturges, its former President. Identified with the City of New-York and with its best interests for more than half a century, he held during life a distinguished position among her foremost merchants and citizens. He proved by his own example that in commerce the highest success is consistent with the most exalted integrity and the largest liberality. He was ever diligent in his business, but however ardently he pursued it, it was always as a means and not as an end, and he devoted its rich rewards with an unsparing hand to objects of charity and works of public beneficence. He believed and acted in the faith that no degree of absorption in his private affairs would excuse the citizen from the imperative duty of exercising according to his opportunity an influence for good in the politics and public interests of the community in which he lives.

It was in this spirit that in those dark days which threatened the life of our nation, when treason here was secretly striking hands with open rebellion in the field for its destruction, he took an active part as one of the founders of this club in eliciting and maintaining that spirit of loyalty and patriotism which was then so necessary for the support of the Government in the deadly perils by which it was beset. As its President, in the lamentable riots of July, 1863, he led with memorable courage and vigor the best public sentiment of the Metropolis to the support of its besieged official authorities, and throughout the war he lent the whole force of his character and the whole weight of his influence to the maintenance of his country's cause. In the more recent events of our Municipal history, when fraud, more potent than force in arms, was sapping the life of the City, he helped to organize and to lead that union of honest citizens of all parties by which it was so signally exposed and overthrown. His wisdom was proverbial among his fellow-citizens, but his modesty and gentleness were as conspicuous as his wisdom. He sought no honor, and shrank from public observation, but whenever called upon—as he was sure to be in every public emergency—he spoke in few words, but with a weight and an earnestness which were almost always controlling. His advocacy of human freedom, his devotion to the cause of education, his many acts of charity, his earnest promotion of art, and his zeal in everything that went to the improvement and adornment of the City as a home for its citizens, will long be rembered by a grateful community.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be entered on the minutes of the club, and a copy thereof sent to the family of Mr. Sturges and to the press.

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect for our departed associate, the members of this club will attend his funeral services.

After the adoption of the resolutions appropriate addresses were also delivered by George H. Blunt, James H. Titus, William Cullen Bryant, Rev. Dr. Osgood, and Jackson S. Schultz, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It was then resolved that the members meet at the club-house this afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, to attend in a body the funeral from the Twenty-ninth street Reformed Church.

MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

A special meeting of the Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company was held yesterday, to take action on the death of Jonathan Sturges. When the President had announced the object for which they had assembled, the following minute was directed to be entered in the book of records, and it was ordered that a copy, signed by the President and Secretary, be sent to his family:

This Board has learned with deep regret the death of Jonathan Sturges, one of the original corporators, and for most of the period of its existence a Director of this company, which is largely indebted to his wise counsels and energy for its success. In common with those who have been his associates in business, in charitable and religious enterprises, and in social circles, we lament him as one who, for more than fifty years, has maintained a character eminent for integrity and benevolence.

We tender to the family of Mr. Sturges the expression of our sincere condolence in their bereavement, while we feel that all his friends have the sure consolation given by his honorable record and his life of religious trust. WILSON G. HUNT, President,
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

BROOKLYN EXCISE MATTERS.

J. Mulloney, of Fourth and North First streets; Carl A. Mutz, No. 16 Broadway; and Anthony Meyer, No. 50 Broadway, liquor dealers, were yesterday arraigned before the Commissioners of Police and Excise, of Brooklyn, charged with violating the Excise laws in keeping their places open and doing business on Sunday, the 22d inst. The witnesses against them were J. P. Sheehan and Oliver Cotter, of the Kings County Temperance League, who swore that on the day in question, while in the Eastern District, that they had noticed people passing in and out of those places, and that on entering they found that liquor was being sold. The cases were adjourned until 10 o'clock on Friday for further hearing. The witness Cotter was formerly proprietor of a liquor-saloon on the corner of Fulton and Red Hook Lane, but closed up about seven months ago and joined the Temperance League.

Last February, George H. Presmeyer, who keeps a liquor saloon at No. 758 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, was summoned before the Board of Police, charged with selling lager-beer on Sunday, and protested against any action by it on the ground that it had no jurisdiction. The board overruled his objections, but Presmeyer applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition compelling them to desist from trying the case. The motion was denied by Judge Pratt, and Presmeyer then applied to the General Term, which also decided against him. He then took the case to the Court of Appeals, and that court has also sustained Judge Pratt.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. H. W. Wessells, United States Army, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Colton, of Philadelphia, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, is at the Brevoort House.

State Senator W. B. Woodin, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Congressman C. C. Chaffee, of Massachusetts, is at the Gilsey House.

Capt. C. P. Patterson, of the United States Coast Survey, is at the Everett House.

Congressman John A. Kasson, of Iowa, and Gen. C. H. Crane, United States Army, are at the Glenham Hotel.

Controller Nelson K. Hopkins, of Albany; Inspector General D. B. Sacket, United States Army, and Congressman elect George M. Beebe, of Monticello, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, William Barry pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for five years....James Tracy and Charles Brant pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Auguste Sarnie, from Dutchess County, pleaded guilty to an assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.... John Cassidy, Jane McCabe, Thomas Lynch, and Kate Sexton all pleaded guilty to petit larceny. The latter prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for three months, and the others for six months....Charles Clark was convicted of stealing two doors from Mer[illegible]es L. Phillips, No. 185 Elm street, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months....The case of Sarah E. Meyers, indicted for keeping disorderly houses, in which some forty witnesses had been summoned, was postponed until Thursday next, in the absence of counsel for the defense.

ANOTHER ERIE LITIGATION.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE COMPANY, AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE—THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE STOCK—THE ENGLISH ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT USED IN SUPPORT OF THE APPLICATION.

The interminable Erie litigation yesterday developed a new phase in the shape of an injunction granted by Judge Westbrook of the Supreme Court. The injunction is apparently based on the allegations contained in the Angell suit, impeaching the dividends paid out of capital, and charging that the purchase of the coal lands by Watson, and the purchase of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie stock were illegal. The full text of the document is as follows:

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—John C. Angell against The Erie Railway Company, Peter H. Watson, Samuel L. M. Barlow, Samuel D. Babcock, Herman R. Baltzer, George B. Brown, William Butler Duncan, Giles W. Hotchkiss, William T. Hart, John Taylor Johnston, Henry L. Lansing, Edwin D. Morgan, Courtlandt Parker, Homer Ramsdell, Lucius Robinson and Frederick Schuchardt.—It appearing to my satisfaction that sufficient cause therefor exists. Now, on motion of Barrett, Redfield & Hill, plaintiffs' attorneys, it is ordered that, upon the complaint and answer in this cause, the affidavit of the plaintiff, the copy affidavit of S. H. Dunan, the copy of the lease from the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company to the Erie Railway Company, dated February, 1863, the copy of the mortgage from said Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railway Company to Hunter and the defendant Duncan dated May 1, 1874, the copy of the mortgage from the Erie Railway Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated Feb. 4, 1874, and the several schedules annexed to said affidavits, marked respectively A, B, and C, being extracts from the affidavit of said Watson, and the report of the accountants referred to in the plaintiff's affidavit, all of which papers are annexed together, and are herewith served, the defendants and each of them show cause at a special term of this court, to be held at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of December, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, (first,) why a Receiver should not be appointed to take and hold the certificates of the 5,000 shares of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company referred to in the complaint and said affidavits, and to manage and control the same under the order of this court; to take, receive, and in like manner hold all the bonds (and coupons thereto belonging) issued under or secured by the mortgage made by the Erie Railway Company, a copy whereof is above mentioned, to take, receive, and in like manner hold all the bonds (and coupons thereto belonging) issued under the mortgage made by the Buffalo, New-York, and Erie Railroad Company, so far as they or any of them are or may be in the hands of the defendants or either of them, or their or either of their agents', or under their control together, with any guaranty and each and every guaranty thereof, or of any thereof, by the Erie Railroad Company, to take, receive, and in like manner hold any and all stock which the Erie Railway Company holds or claims to hold in coal companies, and all other product of $1,000,000, which defendant Watson expended in the purchase of coal lands. Whether the same held by said defendants or any one for them or either of them. (Second.) Why the defendants, and each and every of them, and each and every of their agents, attorneys, solicitors, bankers, brokers, and servants should not be restrained and enjoined (1) from negotiating, selling, pledging, or making any use of and from attempting to sell, negotiate, pledge, or make any use of the bonds, coupons, or guaranty made or issued by either of said companies under either of said mortgages, (2) from paying any money, or causing or permitting any money or property to be paid, or creating any obligation of said Erie Railroad Company for the purpose of paying or securing the payment of any or either of said bonds or the coupons or interest thereby provided to be paid; third, and from paying, or causing or permitting any further sum to be paid by said company for or on account of the dividends mentioned in the complaint, or either of them; (4,) and from the execution of any scheme or design for the purchase, or in execution of the purchase, or of which the purchase of coal lands as mentioned in the complaint, forms a part. Whether said design or scheme is being executed directly by said Erie Railroad Company, or indirectly through any other person or persons, company or companies, (5) and why the defendant, Duncan, should not be restrained and enjoined from approving, certifying, or doing any act or thing, in completing any bond or bonds issued by the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, under the mortgage above mentioned, and for such other and further relief in the premises as may be equitable and just.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime, and until the due service of the notice of the entry of the order to be made on hearing of the motion to be made hereon, the defendants, and each and every of them, and each and every of their agents, attorneys, solicitors, bankers, brokers, and servants, are hereby directed and commanded absolutely to desist and refrain from doing, or causing, or permitting any or either of the acts and things to be done, in respect of which they are hereby required to show cause, and they and each and every one of them are hereby restrained and enjoined to the same extent and as fully to all intents and purposes as if this order had been made absolute in the first instance, instead of requiring them to show cause.

(Signed) T. R. WESTBROOK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1874. Justice Supreme Court.

THE ALBION SOCIETY.

CELEBRATION OF ITS FIRST ANNIVERSARY BY A BANQUET AND BALL.

The first anniversary of the Albion Society was celebrated at Beethoven Hall, No. 210 Fifth street, last evening at 8 P. M. About 200 persons sat down to dinner, during which a quartette from the choir of Trinity Church rendered several glees. After the removal of the cloth toasts were drunk to "Old England," responded to by Mr. S. C. Fleetwood, and "The Ladies," to which Mr. G. Allen responded. The toast, the "Albion Society" was responded to by Dr. H. H. Cahill, one of the founders of the association. He expressed his personal satisfaction at the success of their first entertainment. The society had been established upon a sure foundation, having for its principal objects benevolence and charity to needy Englishmen, as well as the establishment of a social body holding common views in a common cause. In July, 1873, a party of Englishmen conceived the idea of forming the association for the protection of unfortunate Englishmen who should find themselves out of employment or be overtaken by illness, and for the relief of indigent families who might be afflicted by the visit of death. After many consultations and deliberations an organization was effected in the month of February, 1873. On that occasion, in response to a card published in THE TIMES, an enrollment of six names was obtained, which had received steady additions, and at the close of the first year of its existence the society numbered 128 active members, and the speaker said he had no doubt that the list would be further enlarged through the medium of last evenings entertainment. During the past year the society had much to contend against. They had lost two members by death, and many had been prevented from joining the association by outside influences; but he had no doubt that hereafter the course would be a smooth one, and that they would steadily prosper, and be enabled to extend a helping hand to thousands of their fellow-creatures, and comfort to many afflicted homes. The speaker said that he was daily besought for assistance from Englishmen who were without homes or food. He hoped the time would yet arrive when it would be unnecessary to turn a single Englishman away from his door empty-handed. At the conclusion of the banquet the party repaired to an upper hall, where dancing was commenced, and prolonged until a late hour.

BUILDING STATISTICS.

The Department of Buildings reports the number of new buildings proposed for erection during the past week to be thirteen, at an estimated cost of $95,500. Eleven plans of proposed alteration were submitted, at an expense of $14,350. Applications were received for permission to erect nineteen frame structures; 795 buildings were surveyed, and twelve pronounced unsafe. On examination, twenty-four structures were found unprovided with fire-escapes. An official inspection was made of twenty-five theatres, halls, &c. The additional means of escape had been completed at the Park Theatre, consisting of a doorway, six feet wide, opening from the second balcony to the hall of an adjoining building. The parquette had been widened by the removal of a row of chairs, and the stairway leading from the latter to the main hall had been enlarged.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING HIS ROOM-MATE.

Henry Hebner and Adolph Selig have lived together at No. 97 Forsyth street for some time past. They retired as usual on Sunday night, and on awaking Monday morning Hebner missed his companion and a suit of clothes and watch belonging to himself. He naturally suspected Selig, and caused his arrest by Officer Sullivan, of the Tenth Precinct. At Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Kilbreth held him in default of $1,000 bail for trial.

SMUGGLED GOODS CONFISCATED.

The case of Josephine Morin, who was charged with having attempted to smuggle six trunks containing goods of the value of some $12,000, on the French steamer St. Laurent, from Havre, was concluded before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday. The jury, after a short absence, returned with a verdict that they found that she was guilty of intent to defraud the United States revenue. The Judge then directed them to bring in a general verdict in favor of the United States.

SACIA'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, counsel for Charles Sacia, indicted for complicity in the real estate frauds recently exposed, who attempted suicide a few days since in the Tombs, applied to Judge Sutherland for the appointment of a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* in the case of his client. Counsel stated that several members of Sacia's family are at present confined in lunatic asylums, and argued that the prisoner was similarly afflicted. Judge Sutherland doubted his power to appoint such commission, but said he would consider the matter.

ARMY SUBSISTENCE.

REPORT OF COMMISSARY GENERAL SHIRAS.

MODE OF SUPPLYING FOOD FOR THE SOLDIERS—COST OF A COMPLETE RATION—TOBACCO SUPPLIED AT COST—IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS—THE SOUTHERN INUNDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The following is the annual report of Brigadier General Shiras, Commissary General of Subsistence of the Army:

In compliance with the directions of the Hon. Secretary of War, communicated in the circulars to the Chiefs of Bureaus of the War Department, of Sept. 8, 1874, I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the Subsistence Department, for the last fiscal year. Stores for the subsistence of the Army have, in a great measure, been procured in the large markets, but the department has availed itself of the productions of the country in the vicinity of posts where articles of proper quality could be advantageously purchased. Beef has been procured by contract and when practicable delivered at the posts from the block. The officers of the Subsistence Department are stationed at the market centres of the country convenient to the location of troops, and at the head-quarters of the military divisions and departments, and under existing laws and the orders of the Secretary of War are charged with the procurement and distribution of the necessary supplies. The average cost of a complete ration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, at ten of the principal points of purchase was 16 77-100 cents.

TOBACCO.

Under the authority of section 6 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1869, the Subsistence Department has in the fiscal year furnished tobacco at cost prices to enlisted men of the army, to the value of $142,999, making the monthly average, $11,916.

ACCOUNTS.

Within the fiscal year there were received from 441 officers of the army, who performed duty in the Subsistence Department, 2,819 accounts current, 2,667 returns of provisions, and 993 returns of commissary property—a total of 6,479 accounts current and returns; and within the same period, 3,219 accounts current, 3,069 returns of provisions, and 1,175 returns of commissary property—a total of 7,463 accounts current and returns—were examined in this office and forwarded to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for final settlement.

RELIEF OF SUBSISTENCE OFFICERS.

Under the act of June 23, 1870, as extended by the act of June 7, 1872, and still further extended for one year by the act approved June 18, 1874, credits have been recommended in the cases of twenty-two officers in the sum of $7,960, making the total number of officers relieved under the operation of the acts cited, 189, in the total amount of $224,518.

CLAIMS.

Under the third section of the act of July 4, 1864, 310 claims, amounting to $235,957, for subsistence supplies alleged to have been used by the army, or taken by officers for the use of the army in the late war in the States not in rebellion, were filed in this office for examination. Seventy-three claims, amounting to $66,713, were examined and recommended to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for payment, and 109 claims amounting to $129,327, were examined and rejected.

Under a joint resolution of Congress of July 25, 1866, and section 3 of the act of March 2, 1867, 173 certificates for commutation of rations to Union soldiers while prisoners of war, were received and paid to the claimants or their legal heirs. These payments amounted to $5,739.

COMMISSARY SERGEANT.

I recommend that the act of March 3, 1873, authorizing the appointment of Commissary Sergeants be so amended as to allow the Secretary of War to select said Sergeants from the enlisted men of the army. The present mode of selection unjustly discriminates against a class of clerks and assistants, who for years have been detailed on duty in the Subsistence Department, and in fact are the only enlisted men in the army who are thoroughly familiar with the duties.

THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT VERSUS THE SUTLER.

It is respectfully recommended that section 25 of the act entitled "An act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved July 28, 1866, be amended so as to read as follows: "And be it further enacted, that the Subsistence Department is hereby authorized to furnish for sale at cost prices to officers, for the use of themselves and their families, and to commanders of companies, or other military organizations, for the use of the enlisted men of such companies or organizations, such articles as may from time to time be designated by the Commissary General of Subsistence, with the approval of the Secretary of War."

PROCEEDS OF SALES OF CONDEMNED SUPPLIES.

Under the operation of section 5 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," approved May 8, 1872, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, the proceeds of the sales of condemned supplies, of the sales to other departments of the Government, and of the sales of every nature, excepting to officers and soldiers of the army and exploring or surveying expeditions, authorized by law, are required to be covered into the Treasury, and that the annual appropriation for the subsistence of the army is then virtually reduced by the amount which, ordinarily, is not inconsiderable. The increasing demand for subsistence and its indispensable character in connection with the comfort, health, and efficiency of the army render it imperative that there shall be no failure of deficiency in the supply either in quantity or variety. It is a matter of grave importance, therefore, that the annual appropriation for the subsistence of the army shall not be impaired by having a part thus directed back into the Treasury as revenue without accomplishing any useful effect, and that the whole amount thereof shall be made available for the object for which the appropriation is made by Congress. In view of the foregoing considerations, it is respectfully recommended that a general law be passed exempting the proceeds of all sales of subsistence supplies from being covered into the Treasury, and making them immediately available for the purchase of fresh supplies to replace those sold.

SUPPLIES FOR POSTS ON THE PLAINS.

I would respectfully call attention to the fact that supplies for the posts on the head-waters of the Missouri River for the fiscal year 1875-6, must be purchased and prepared for shipment in time to take advantage of the June rise of that stream, and that a similar necessity for advance purchases and shipments exists with regard to Fort Pembina and the distant posts in Texas and Arizona. As under the existing laws no part of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, can be applied to the purchase of the supplies referred to, it is recommended that the following proviso be added to the subsistence section of the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, viz.: "Provided, that $300,000 of the money thus appropriated may be applied by the Commissary General of Subsistence, prior to the 1st day of July, 1875, to the purchase of supplies required for advance shipments to the posts on the upper Missouri, Fort Pembina, and distant posts in Texas and Arizona."

THE RELIEF IN THE OVERFLOWED REGIONS.

By the act entitled, "An act to provide for the relief of the persons suffering from the overflow of the Mississippi River," approved April 23, 1874, and the acts supplementary thereto, approved May 14, 1874, and June 23, 1874, and the joint resolution, approved May 28, 1874, extending the provisions of those acts to the sufferers from overflow on the Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama Rivers, appropriations were made amounting in the aggregate to $590,000. In compliance with the laws making these appropriations, issues of food to the sufferers from overflow on the rivers named, were discontinued on the 1st day of September, 1874.

BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-ninth reception of the Brooklyn Art Association took place at the Art Building and Academy of Music last evening. The attendance was large, and the exhibition of pictures quite interesting. As most of them, however, have been already exhibited in New-York, they call for no special notice here. Among the Reception Committee last evening were Mesdames Chittenden, Corlies, Hatch, Polhemus, Hart, Marvin, Lewis, and Martin, with Messrs. E. H. Pierrepont, Hunter, Raymond, Thorne, Chapman, and Slocum. On such occasions as this the inspection of the pictures exhibited is about the last thing thought of. The visitors go for another purpose—to meet their friends, to criticise toilets, to show their own, to listen to the music, and to have a little quiet chat in the intervals; and last evening's reception proved, in this respect, to be much the same as all others. The pictures have been well hung, as a general thing, and those who have had no previous opportunity of seeing them may spend an afternoon or evening among them pleasantly and profitably. The exhibition and lectures will remain open and free to the public for the next two weeks, and it gives the lovers of pictures in Brooklyn an opportunity of seeing many excellent works not usually accessible unless by a visit to New-York. The Art Association of Brooklyn is conducted with exceeding liberality and energy.

BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the cases of a number of indicted liquor-dealers and sailors' boarding-house keepers, who have complied with the law since having been indicted, were dismissed.

An order was issued for the summoning of an extra panel of jurors for Wednesday next. The trial of Coroner Croker is set down for this morning. This precaution has been taken in order, if the case proceeds, that a jury may be had.

SUICIDE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 30.—William Ogle Key, aged fifty-three years, was found dead in his bed at the Rennert House this morning. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was that he died from taking morphine, whether for the purpose of suicide or by accident is unknown. Mr. Key was a native of this State, was well known in New-Orleans, where he was a long time connected with the St. Charles Hotel, and recently from Mobile, where his family now resides.

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

ITS HISTORY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE CHURCH—IMPOSSIBILITY OF GETTING THE MEMBERS TO ORGANIZE—EFFORTS OF THE TWO NAPOLEONS TO BENEFIT THEM—THE CALVINISTS AND LUTHERANS—M. GUIZOT'S WORK AND WHAT HAS FOLLOWED IT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 16, 1874.

The Reformed Protestant Church of France is just now in the midst of a crisis, the extreme gravity of which must soon become apparent throughout the world. The followers of Luther and of Calvin are divided by a fatal schism, and there is every prospect of a speedy separation of the two sects comprising the Reformed Church. The germs of the present troubles have been long in existence. Up to the past few years, however, the troubles have had a doctrinal character; to-day they have passed from the religious domain to a purely administrative ground. In order to understand the present difficulty, we must look back into history and study its origin and development. After the fatal revocation of the edict of Nantes—after the persecutions of the time of Louis XIV., that caused the loss of so many rich, intelligent, and loyal citizens—the Protestant Church had no legal existence in France. It remained simply as a fact that could not be wholly ignored. On account of previous tyranny, the French revolution felt bound to place religious liberty in the first rank, but its practice was by no means equal to its theory. Speaking solely from a Protestant point of view, however, it must be confessed that something had been gained. After 1789 we had the separation of Church and State. But the decree producing this great result benefited little the members of Protestant sects, for their situation was in no wise legalized by the Assemblies of the first Republic. They were allowed civic privileges and the rights accorded to other citizens. According to law, there could be no proscription on account of faith; but, although placed upon a footing with other Christians, they found their religion proscribed with the rest. According to the law, every man was free to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. But to worship God at all was, if not a crime, at least a grave misdemeanor in the eyes of the leaders of the revolution. The First Consul brought hope to the members of the Protestant faith, and gave to France the most complete religious liberty that the country had ever enjoyed. But Bonaparte soon found that he was providing for an organization that had no existence. There were Protestants; but there was no Protestant Church that could be treated as a body. And he also found that he had to make a great many concessions to the majority, and that his own beautiful ideas of perfect religious liberty, so fine in theory, were very nearly impracticable in a purely Catholic country. In 1801 he concluded the Concordat with the Church of Rome. But at the same time he managed to do something for the Protestants, since he gave them a special legislation.

Beyond all question, it is better that the organic articles of a reformed faith should exist as police regulations than not to exist at all, and hence the Church has reason to feel grateful to Bonaparte, who did what he could and not half that he desired. At that period the Reformed Church was very imperfectly organized. It had no definite formation, and its members were drawn from all those anti-Catholic families that had preserved the traditions of the Reformation. But among the Protestants there were many different sects. They were not united in a single Church. There was no regular catechism nor dogmatic formulary. The old confessions of faith, inspired by the doctrines of the Reformation, had not been renovated in more than a hundred and sixty years, and they had given way before the more modern belief that the articles of religious faith were matters to be regulated by each individual conscience. The old maxim that "Every Protestant is a Pope with the Bible in his hand," expressed the dogmatic state of the Reformed Church at that period. As for the Church regulations, one scarcely knows what to say, for each Church had rules and regulations of its own, and there were no rules of Church discipline except the Police laws of the Concordat, placing local churches under consistories, and these consistories under synods. The General Synod, formed from members elected by the consistories, was to be the counterpart of the Ecumenical Councils of Rome. It will thus be observed that Bonaparte did more for the Reformed Church than it did for itself, since some regular organization is a necessity under the present arrangements of human societies. But the Protestants declined to avail themselves of the privileges accorded them by the laws based upon the Concordat, and on the ground that this centralization or concentration of authority would interfere with the principle of free examination, of individual conscience in spiritual matters, and the free-will of each individual member in all matters of faith. French Protestants were not willing to admit that the Concordat, synods, or consistories, could fix for them their articles of faith so long as they had the Bible before them. I need not say that such a state of things is absolutely out of the question, for the persons who made so many outcries about persecution, and who appealed to the protection of the laws, refused to take the necessary steps for procuring the proper legislation in their own behalf. It was the hostility of the Catholics on one hand, and the indiscipline of the Protestants on the other, that prevented Bonaparte from carrying out his ideas of religious liberty—ideas fully entertained by our own Washington.

I must remark here that Bonaparte had to create a code and form an administration, engrafting, upon the conservative laws of centuries of monarchy the acquired results of the Revolution. He had to provide for every class of citizens, and it was absolutely necessary to group them in one way or another. Among the classes the Emperor found the Protestants of the Reformed Church, and he was sufficiently friendly to them; but he told them that they must organize themselves into a single church in order to enter into the ensemble of his administrative project, (the most remarkable work the world ever produced,) and so that special laws might be made that would place them upon an equal footing with other sects. Nothing would seem more just from the legislator's point of view; but the Protestants refused to be organized or to be disciplined. When it came to the formation of a single church they found that they were divided into a number of petty factions. Each church had been going on pretty much after its own way, and one set of articles of faith was not accepted by churches in another locality. To every appeal they replied that organization interfered with their fundamental doctrine of individual right of conscience and free examination. As far back as 1660 they had arranged their affairs by a General Assembly, and since that time the changes that were evident to all the world had not taught them the necessity of further organization. Since they would not submit to discipline, and refused to ask that their religion should be made an institution recognized by the laws of the land, the Emperor could do little for them. He said, in his brusque way, that they were small and narrow-minded people. He gradually gave way before the pressure of the Catholics, who yielded to his *projêt d'administration*, who knew very well what they wanted while the Protestants did not. All they asked was to be let alone; but the moment the State left them alone, they accused it of leaving them to the persecutions of the Catholics. Certain laws had to be made, and were made, and more complete laws would have been made if the Protestants had been organized. I do not hesitate to say that it was the old Calvinistic spirit of opposition that then prevented the Protestants from getting the laws they desired at that epoch; but, as each local church claimed to owe no allegiance to any authority except its own Bible and the conscience of its members, the Protestants resisted all the Emperor's efforts to organize them into consistories, synods, or other divisions, in order to bring them within the scope of legislation.

Every group of men associated by common ideas and feelings soon feels a desire to grow, to extend, and to develop into something greater—in fine, to make some progress in the society in which they live. This gives rise to propaganda. Looking at this from a civil point of view we now come upon a new order of ideas. There must be certain beliefs, ideas, or opinions at the bottom of their associations, and as these may be accepted by timid proselytes without reflection, the State has to inquire into the nature of the doctrines that are taught. To comprehend all this, let us suppose that a group of Mormons establish themselves in the City of New-York and begin their propaganda. The police would soon interfere on the ground that polygamy is not tolerated by the existing laws of the State. This is just what happened in France. The Reformed Pastors began to make converts; the sect was seen to be growing; the laymen engaged in propaganda in favor of their peculiar religion; the sect became militant, and fought its enemies, and the conflicts raised could not be kept from the domain of the law. The State then had to suppress this new religion, or else to regulate it by proper laws; but to do this it was necessary to inquire in what this sect differed from others recognized by the law. Here we come to the difficulty that has led directly to the present crisis. On examination it was found that the Reformed Church consisted of Lutherans and Calvinists, and that the two parties were widely separated in opinion. The younger liberal Pastors bowed before the march of science, became a little rationalistic and Voltairian, and claimed that the people would never submit to the cold, hard rules of the Calvanistic faith. The orthodox party insisted upon keeping up the faith of their fathers in all its purity. Thus two parties were brought into antagonism, and since then each has been growing, and the division is still more accentuated. This prevents that union which is necessary to the welfare and progress of the Church.

The studies upon the Bible made in Germany about the period of the Restoration could scarcely fail to produce an effect upon the liberal and progressive parties of the Reformed Church, and particularly upon the young. The progress of modern science had also its effect. But the effects were not comparable to those of to-day. M. Guizot was among the orthodox members of the Reformed Church that lamented its liberal tendencies, and he brought his knowledge of statecraft to bear upon the question. If a plebiscite had been taken the Liberals would have carried the day at that period, but it was found that the Calvinists had a majority, counting by consistories. It will be remembered that M. Guizot was then governing France with only 250,000 voters in 36,000,000 of people; and it was mere child's play for him to arrange a majority upon his side when it was merely a question of 500,000 Protestants. He began by making delegates to the synod eligible at a certain age, and thus excluded the younger members from the consistories as far as possible. A few years more and the Lutherian Church in France would have been subjected to the Church of Calvin. Political events interfered with this fine scheme.

During the Second Empire the Protestants were accorded the widest possible freedom. Religious liberty was in actual existence. The Reformed Church was not only put upon the footing of other sects, but it was recognized as a *culte*, provided with a special budget, and its pastors were paid from the public treasury. But yet complaints were heard, and the Emperor replied that he could do no more under present conditions. "Organize yourselves," he said, "and I will see that all your wrongs are redressed." But the old spirit of indiscipline prevailed, and, without presenting any substitute, the pastors took ground against the terms of the Concordat. At the same time they were not sure of what they wanted when this was removed; for they were unable to agree upon the basis of their own faith. They had religious liberty, and many privileges never before enjoyed; but nevertheless Napoleon III., with a strong desire to aid the Protestants, could do very little more than his uncle.

In 1872 M. Guizot again renewed the work begun more than a quarter of a century before. He procured from M. Thiers an authorization for the meeting of a General Synod at Paris. During his entire public life M. Guizot had been the soul of the orthodox party. He brought to bear upon religious questions the sharpness, the ambition, the intolerance, and the domineering spirit that had characterized his civil acts. The meeting of the synod was his personal work. He publicly thanked the Government of M. Thiers, which, the Liberals say, should have prevented an Assembly that was contrary to the spirit of Protestantism and contrary to the organic articles of the 18 Germinal, an X. In the synod itself he showed a rigor and a haughtiness that prevented all compromise or conciliation. But he had his *credo* voted by the synod; he saved Calvinism, and he congratulated himself at the point of death for having rendered this last service to his Church. All that has now arisen is but the natural consequence of the action of this synod.

I now come to present facts, and while showing that the Protestants are ruining themselves, I must also show that M. Guizot was probably in the right. There are about 600,000 Protestants in France—250,000 Calvinists, 350,000 Lutherans or Liberals. The latter are led by such pastors as Anastase Coquerel, who will be remembered in New-York, and these men claim that the religion of Calvin is not up to our age, and not in accordance with the revelations of modern science and the progress of knowledge. They do not believe in the divinity of the Scriptures, and call Christ the "philosopher-carpenter of Nazareth," a great man, beyond all doubt, but not the son of God. Morally, or ethically speaking, they accept His teachings, but they cannot agree that He is God, the Son of God, or even inspired. They do not believe in revelation, miracles, or in the divine character of the Bible. It will be seen, therefore, that there was a very wide gap between the two parties in the Synod, but, thanks to M. Guizot, orthodoxy carried the day by, I think, about four votes.

The Pope is Catholicism, it is said here, and all who refuse obedience to him are Protestants. Every man who frankly declares himself a Protestant is entitled to respect; but it is evident that this cannot satisfy the laws. If M. Coquerel and his partisans would only meet and come to an understanding, and state what their belief is, a special religion could be founded; and that could be recognized by the State; but to profess their doctrines and yet call themselves Reformed Protestants is as absurd as for Catholics to protest and yet call themselves Catholics. The world laughed at Père Hyacinthe when he tried to stand upon this illogical ground. It is true that 350,000 liberal Protestants have had to submit to 250,000 Calvinists; but how is that to be avoided? There must be some sort of an organization, a *credo*, regular articles of faith, and an administration of some sort. The only palpable thing, so far as the State is concerned, is the *credo* of Guizot, voted by the General Synod, and two sets of laws for two different parties in the same Church is manifestly impossible. But although the Synod voted the articles of faith presented by Guizot, it did not dare to make them obligatory. However, in a very short time, the Executive Committee appointed by the Synod took it upon themselves to say that they did not recognize any Protestants but those who had subscribed to this confession of faith. The importance of this will appear when we reflect that a Catholic minister of public worship, rejoicing in the divisions of the Protestants, may legally take the ground that no man is a Protestant, and under the régime of the law made for that *culte*, unless he belongs to a local church that has subscribed to the proceedings of the General Synod.

This M. De Clement has done. The Liberals left the synod protesting against the tyranny of the minority which, by the trick of calling votes by consistories, had triumphed over a clear majority of 100,000, and subjected them to the doctrines of Calvin, under penalty of expulsion from the Reformed Church. They proceeded with their elections as usual; but when they sent the documents to the Minister he replied that these elections were all illegal, that they could not be recognized by the State, and that all pastors receiving pay from the budget of public worship must subscribe to the *credo* of the synod.

This is the quarrel, and it is now a question as to what can be done. If the Liberals do not turn Calvinists, the number of Protestants in France recognized by law will be reduced 350,000. If they do submit—now that Guizot has gone—how long will it take to repeat the results of the synod, and reduce Calvinism to a subjection that must be far more hateful to the orthodox than that of the Church of Rome? There must be a recognized Protestant organization. Will it be in the hands of the Rationalists—in whose Church Voltaire must be a saint—or in the hands of the followers of Calvin? In the latter case the Church goes back two centuries; in the former it will explode like a brilliant piece of pyrotechnics, and the sparks of a grand faith will lighten up the sky of the future for a moment, only to be lost a moment later in the dark clouds of uncertainty and doubt.

ALABAMA.

GOV. HOUSTON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS—CONSERVATIVE POSITION OF THE NEW DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE OF THE STATE.

Following is the inaugural address of Gov. Houston, of Alabama, which was delivered at the State Capitol on Tuesday, Nov. 24:

FELLOW CITIZENS: In obedience to a long-established custom I appear before you to-day to take, in your presence, the official oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Alabama for her chief executive officer, and to assume the high and responsible duties of the exalted station, to which I have been called by the voice of her people.

Notwithstanding the years of experience in the public service through which it has been my fortune to pass, I am free to confess more than mere distrust of my own ability to discharge the many grave and responsible duties of the office into which I am now to be inducted. But with a firm determination to respect and maintain my oath of office, which shall be a seal to my conscience, I unhesitatingly undertake to perform such duties as it imposes, and I will regard it as one of my highest and most sacred obligations to see that the laws "are faithfully executed" and the rights of all citizens, "without regard to race, color, or previous condition," duly guarded and protected.

Let this occasion inspire the conviction that we live in a land of liberty, regulated by law, without which the citizen would have no security against domestic discord or violence; and that our duty to preserve such laws, in their constitutional purity and power, should not and cannot be avoided.

We have just passed through an active and intensely earnest political contest; and while it is both an honor and a pleasure to me to congratulate you and the country upon the glorious and decisive victory achieved by the good and true people of this once more proud and noble State, yet in our congratulations and rejoicing we should be controlled by a wise and patriotic sense of duty, both to the country at large and our own immediate fellow citizens.

Let us dismiss from our thoughts and forget whatever acrimonies there may have been engendered by the severe conflict in which we have been so recently engaged, and draw from it only lessons of moderation and wisdom, which shall be exercised for the improvement of the present and for our guidance in the future. We should understand our victory, and, so employ it as to profit by its results. Our rejoicing should not be alone because of a triumph over a defeated adversary, but also because of the success of those great principles which we believe essential to the successful administration of good government, and in the day of our gladness we must not forget our obligations and responsibilities to the State, imposed upon us by our success.

Alabama is embarrassed—her indebtedness is great, and her people are impoverished. Time will be necessary to correct errors of the past and establish confidence in the future. We must restore the credit of the State to its former high and honorable position, preserve inviolate her good faith, and at the same time protect her people against excessive, unjust and improper taxation. Wise legislation is required to accomplish these ends.

The expenses of the administration of our State Government should be reduced in such mode and to such extent as the wisdom of the Legislators, in view of proper economy, may suggest. We will not have discharged the high trust committed to us by the people if we fail to abolish every unnecessary office, and prevent every unnecessary expense. All the departments of the State Government are now to be placed in our hands, and it is eminently our duty to correct abuses, and introduce those necessary reforms which, while they will give greater efficiency to the administration of the State Government, will, at the same time, curtail its expenses.

To you, Senators and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, the country will rightfully look, and I trust not in vain, for that just and wise legislation without which the great interests of the State and her people will languish and become paralyzed. Such laws faithfully and properly enforced command the respect and confidence of the people, and give assurance that security and protection are to be afforded to all classes of our citizens.

In the attainment of these desirable ends I will regard it as my duty, as it will be my pleasure, cordially to co-operate with the Legislative Department of the State Government. In our complex system of Government, Federal and State, it sometimes occurs that powers not granted by the Constitution are claimed and exercised. Now, while it is not my purpose on this occasion to discuss questions of Federal policy or authority, yet as powers destructive of the liberties of the people, have been claimed and exercised by the use of the bayonet in a time of profound peace, I trust I may express the confident hope that, as one of the fruits of the recent political revolution, our State has escaped the dangers that seemed to threaten her existence as a State of our common Union. We may certainly hope that by a proper and just administration of her State Government, avoiding on our part any claim of power to which we are not clearly entitled, thus giving no pretense for such dangerous usurpations, Alabama may not in the future have cause of apprehension, or grounds of complaint in this regard.

The preservation of the just rights of the States, as well as those of the Federal Government, is, in my judgment, essential to the maintenance of our Republican system of Constitutional Government; and every departure from these principles, established by our fathers, weakens the faith of the patriot and excites the fears of every friend of American freedom.

The diffusion of knowledge among the people promotes their prosperity and happiness, as well as the success of the government. The more universal and thorough their education the more permanent will be the government. We should, therefore, give such encouragement to the children of our State as may be consistent with other duties and obligations.

Governments are made by the people to secure their happiness, and to protect their rights, and it is the duty of those who may be selected to administer them to do so with reference to the attainment of these ends. So far as it may be in my power as the Governor of the State of Alabama I shall regard it as a sacred duty unceasingly to use all proper means for the accomplishment of these grand purposes.

"With malice toward none, and charity for all," the citizens of Alabama truly desire peace and a perfect restoration of fraternal relations between all sections of our common country. They are loyal to the Government of the United States, and will readily yield a cheerful obedience to its authority and laws. They only ask to be permitted, under the Constitution and laws of the country, to exercise, secure from unwarrantable interference, the right of governing themselves at home by a just and wisely exercised right of local self-government.

Fellow-citizens, I have thus briefly and imperfectly indicated the line of policy which I, as the chief executive officer of the State, will feel it my duty to pursue in the administration of the State Government. It only remains for me to reassure you of my unalterable purpose firmly and faithfully to discharge my duty towards all the people of the State, invoking in this behalf the aid of an all-wise and kind Providence.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE AND LABORS OF MR. BRASSEY—1805-1870. By SIR ARTHUR HELPS, K. C. B., with a preface to the American edition by the author. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1874.

In his preface to the American edition of this book, Sir Arthur Helps says that he offers it to the American people not as an example of great success in life, in the sense in which the word "success" is usually understood; but as the memoir of one in whom an abiding sense of duty was predominant; who was ever ready to make any sacrifice for the sake of honor; and who, thereby, won and maintained the implicit confidence of the public. Mr. Brassey's name is associated with some of the greatest engineering works of the present century, and with the construction of railroads, not in Great Britain only, but in North and South America, Asia, Australia, and various parts of the Continent of Europe. The career, therefore, of such a man cannot but be instructive, especially to a practical people.

His biographer has, with good judgment, dwelt very briefly upon Mr. Brassey's early career. He tells us that he was a member of one of the good old Cheshire families, many of which still cherish the homes that were occupied by their ancestors centuries ago. He was educated at Chester, and at sixteen years of age became apprentice to a land surveyor named Lawton. In this position he rendered useful assistance to the survey of the road between Shrewsbury and Holyhead, of which the celebrated Telford was engineer, and he speedily became a great favorite with everybody with whom he was brought in contact. At the termination of his apprenticeship, he was taken into partnership by Mr. Lawton, who died shortly after, and left him in sole charge of a large business. A few years afterward he met George Stephenson. The latter was at this time engaged on the Sankey viaduct, and he held some negotiations with Mr. Brassey for a supply of stone from some quarries of which the latter had the management. So pleased was Stephenson with his young acquaintance that he induced him to tender for a contract on the Grand Junction road, but being £50,000 higher than the lowest offer, he was unsuccessful. But another opportunity presently offered, and owing to the disinterested liberality of his bankers, Mr. Brassey was enabled to apply for and to obtain a contract for the Penkridge viaduct between Stafford and Wolverhampton. This was in the year 1834, and it was Mr. Brassey's first railway work, he being then twenty-nine years of age. Railway-making in those days was surrounded by difficulties which are now unknown, but these were surmounted with consummate skill, and Mr. Brassey completed his undertaking successfully.

Soon after this he went to London, where, in connection with Mr. Locke, he entered upon some large contracts for the London and Southampton Railway, and began the career which soon led him into the great operations that extended, as we have said, over a large portion of the world. This wide expansion of his business rendered new methods of working necessary; and it is to Mr. Brassey more than any one else that the development of the system of sub-contracts is due, he furnishing, in the first instance, all the materials and all the plant, the subcontractors supplying manual labor only. These men did not exactly contract with him, but he appointed them to their work, telling them what price he should give for it—a remarkable illustration of the just character of the man, and of the confidence which, on that account, his people had in him.

"One of his subcontractors thus describes the process: 'They did not ask him any question. He said, "There is a piece of work for you. Will you go into that? You will have so much for it." And then they accepted it, and went to work.'"

It is doubtful whether, under ordinary circumstances, contractors would like to undertake work in such a manner, but Mr. Brassey was a strictly upright man, and his uprightness was implicitly trusted. His custom was at that time to go round among the subcontractors twice a week, and these men knew that at these visits any grievance would be made right without an appeal from them. One of these occasions is thus described:

"If a cutting taken to be clay turned out, after a short time, to be rock, the subcontractor might be getting disheartened; yet he still persevered, looking to the time when Mr. Brassey would come. He came walking along the line, as usual, with a number of followers, and on coming to the cutting he looked around, counted the number of wagons at the work, scanned the cutting, and took stock of the nature of the stuff. 'This is very hard,' he said to the subcontractor. 'Yes, it's a pretty deal harder than I bargained for.' Mr. Brassey would linger behind, allowing the others to go on, and then began the following conversation: 'What is your price for this cutting?' 'So much a yard, sir.' 'It is very evident that you are not getting it out for that price. Have you asked for any advance to be made to you for this rock?' 'Yes, Sir, but I can make no sense of them.' 'If you say that your price is so much, it is quite clear that you do not do it for that. I am glad that you have persevered with it, but I shall not alter your price; it must remain as it is, but the rock must be measured for you twice; will that do for you?' 'Yes, very well indeed, and I am very much obliged to you, Sir.' 'Very well, go on; you have done well in persevering and I shall look to you again.'"

It is stated that one of these visits of inspection would often cost Mr. Brassey a thousand pounds. The subcontracts usually varied from £5,000 to £25,000, the number of men employed in each being from one to three hundred. Mr. Brassey always favored the co-operative system, constantly giving a certain share of the profits to his agents, and "thus making them partakers in the success or failure of the enterprise." He also approved the 'butty gang' system, under which certain work is let to a gang of from ten to thirteen men, the proceeds being divided equally among them, something extra being allowed to the head man.

About the year 1830, the French, noting the success of the new railroads in England, came to the conclusion that similar means of communication would be advantageous to France. The first that suggested itself was one to facilitate the transit between Paris and London, and thus the road to Rouen was planned. But the Directors found themselves so greatly at a loss how to proceed, that they applied for help to the London and Southampton Directors, and with so much success that very soon a joint company was formed, and Mr. Locke was appointed engineer in chief. But it was soon found that French contractors were quite unable to undertake the works, and in that emergency English contractors were invited by the French Board to go to France and enter into the competition. The consequence was that Mr. Brassey, in association with the late Mr. Mackenzie, secured the execution of the works, which being begun in 1841 were opened in 1843, and formed the first important line on the soil of France. This was the beginning of Mr. Brassey's foreign contracts, which rapidly increased with the development of railroads, and served to leave the mark of his genius in so many places. It was soon found that continental workmen were of comparatively little value, and accordingly large armies of English navvies had to be imported. The manner in which these men got along with and ruled and ordered the French-men, without any knowledge of the language, is a curious page in the book. For besides English and French, there were natives of Ireland, the Scottish Highlands, Wales, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Piedmont, and even Spain and Poland, employed upon the line, all acting under English guidance. It appears to have astonished none more than the French themselves, as may be judged from the following statement made to Sir Arthur Helps by one of Mr. Brassey's timekeepers. He said:

"I think as fine a spectacle as any man could witness, who is accustomed to look at work, is to see a cutting in full operation, with about twenty wagons being filled, every man at his post, every man with his shirt open, working in the heat of the day, the gangers looking about and everything going like clockwork. Such an exhibition of physical power attracted many French gentlemen, who came on to the cutting at Paris and Rouen, and looking at these English workmen with astonishment said: 'Mon Dieu! les Anglais, comme ils travaillent.' Another thing that called forth remark, was the complete silence that prevailed among the men. It was a fine sight to see the Englishmen that were there with their muscular arms and hands, hairy and brown."

Between the years 1834 and 1870 the number of contracts undertaken by Mr. Brassey in Great Britain alone was about 130, besides other large works in France, Italy, Norway, Austria, Holland, Canada, Denmark, Spain, India, Mauritius, Russia, Peru, Queensland, Prussia, and the Argentine Republic. Most of them were for railroads, that in Canada including, what is, all things considered, the greatest engineering triumph on this continent—the Victoria Bridge of the Grand Trunk Railway. But his attention was not given exclusively to railroads. The Victoria Docks in London, the Birkenhead Docks, the Callao Docks, the London Metropolitan mid-level sewer, the Calcutta Water-works, and a large part of the Thames Embankment were constructed by Mr. Brassey. There were periods in his career, says his biographer, when he and his partners were giving employment to 80,000 persons, upon works requiring seventeen millions (sterling) of capital for their completion. For a description of the details involved in many of these works, of the energy and power of conception and organization necessary to a successful issue, we must refer to Sir Arthur Helps. He has given them with sufficient brevity not to be wearying, and with sufficient completeness to convey a very perfect idea of the magnitude of Mr. Brassey's powers. We shall refer only for a moment to the railroad built in the Crimea for the use of the army during the war between England and Russia. The necessity for this road being recognized by the Government, the greatest patriotism was evinced by the leading contractors, at whose head at that time stood Mr. Brassey and Sir Morton Peto. All assisted in the cause. Every railway company seconded their efforts. Stores were opened for free use at cost price, and the services of the best men were given to the Government without charge. It was under these circumstances, and chiefly by Mr. Brassey's counsel, that in an unprecedentedly short time twenty-three large steamers with men, horses, railway engines, commissariat, and other stores were dispatched; and within the first twelve days of the arrival of the first convoy, seven miles of a substantial road were completed. The line when finished was thirty-nine and one quarter miles long, it was laid to every part of the front, and seventeen locomotives were constantly engaged upon it in the conveyance of stores, &c.

With engagements so extensive, Mr. Brassey necessarily derived a large experience in the labor of the various nationalities where his works were situated. The chapter upon this subject is extremely interesting. In the supply of railway men England had a great advantage over other countries. For a long time previously to the introduction of railroads there, a great deal had been done in the construction of solid mail roads everywhere throughout the country, and of canals. These proved an excellent school for the training of workmen of the highest class. The word "navvy," which has become adopted into the language, is an abbreviation of "navigator," the term formerly given to the men who excavated the canals, but the foundation of all of the best of these men was the agricultural laborer, and the amount of work done by them seems almost extraordinary. Sir Arthur Helps gives some information upon this, derived from Mr. Ballard, an authority of large experience and close observation:

"He states as his opinion that the labor which a navvy performs exceeds in severity almost any other description of work. He says that a full day's work consists of fourteen sets a day. A 'set' is a number of wagons—in fact a train. There are two men to a wagon. If the wagon goes out fourteen times each man has to fill seven wagons in the course of the day. Each wagon contains two and a quarter cubic yards. The result is that each man has to lift nearly twenty tons weight of earth on a shovel over his head into a wagon. The height of the lifting is about six feet. This is taking it at fourteen sets a day; but the navvies sometimes contrive to get through sixteen sets, and there are some men who will accomplish that astonishing quantity of work by three or four in the afternoon, a result which, I believe, is not nearly equaled by the workmen of any other country in the world."

In Italy a great difference was found as regards the character and mode of working of the different races who now constitute the Italian nationality. The Piedmontese were good, especially in rock cutting. The Neapolitans would come in troops of perhaps a thousand laborers, under the leadership of a head man, and they would take a considerable length of earthworks to execute. But they would not take heavy work. As a rule the inhabitants of the mountainous districts and those living on poor lands were better workmen than those who occupied the low countries. The men from Lucca were placed midway between the Neapolitans and the Piedmontese.

In view of all that has of late been said concerning the respective merits of the French and the Germans, Mr. Brassey's experience of them is curious. It was the opinion of himself and his colleagues that the Germans had less endurance than the French, though it must be noted that the Germans employed by them were chiefly Bavarians. The Belgians are described as very good workers, but their system was quite novel and far inferior to the English. In a letter written to Sir Arthur Helps by Mr. Hawkshaw, the engineer, on the value of unskilled labor in different parts of the world, he says:

"I have arrived at the conclusion that the cost is much the same in all. I have had personal experience in South America, in Russia, and in Holland, as well as in my own country; and as consulting engineer to some of the Indian and other foreign railways I am pretty well acquainted with the value of Hindoo and other labor; and although an English laborer will do a larger amount of work than a Creole or Hindoo, yet you have to pay them proportionately higher wages. Dutch laborers are, I think, as good as English, or nearly so, and Russian workmen are docile and easily taught, and readily adopt every method shown to them to be better than their own."

The estimates thus formed by Mr. Brassey and the many eminently practical men whom he had at all times about him, of the national characteristics of the people with whom they came in contact, are of great value. They were one of the results of that intimate association which large business transactions, made not by correspondence but always in person, can alone attain.

Mr. Brassey died a rich man, although there were times in his career when the state of his finances was anything but flourishing. His financial system was another remarkable instance of his faith in personal integrity, and his shrewd judgment of character. We have seen the implicit faith which those who acted under him had in Mr. Brassey's honor, and it was never, even in the most trifling object, deceived. But Mr. Brassey had exactly the same trust in those whom he employed, and it is not known that he ever misjudged his men. This enabled him to adopt a financial system of the simplest kind. The accounts on each undertaking were purely local. On each contract the agent was responsible to Mr. Brassey for all moneys received, and Mr. Brassey looked to that agent to be ready at any moment to give him any information whatever with regard both to the accounts and to how the contract was being carried out. He kept no regular check nor any general account for his entire business. Mr. Tapp, who was Mr. Brassey's financial secretary and confidential adviser, on being asked whether, in his opinion, the honest service which Mr. Brassey thus received from his agents could be taken as a proof of the general honesty of mankind, replied that he did not; but he added: "I think it much more rather shows that he placed so much confidence in those whom he employed, and put them, as it were, so much upon their honor, that they would not deceive him; and that people who would not have acted uprightly with other people did so with him because they felt responsible to him, and also a certain amount of pride in being confided in by him to such an extent that they really carried on their business as if it was their own."

Of all the foreigners with whom Mr. Brassey had to deal, the Spaniards, as might be expected, gave him the most trouble in money arrangements, and he suffered some heavy losses in Spain. But it was in 1866 that financial disasters fell most heavily upon him. They gathered round him in all directions, and they were overcome mainly by his indomitable perseverance in completing his contracts against all obstacles and at all hazards. All his losses were made good, all his liabilities were honorably liquidated, and he had time left him to accumulate wealth. It was not, however, from excessive gains, Mr. Arthur Helps tells us, in any one transaction, or even in several transactions, that his fortune sprang. Mr. Brassey was a man of very small personal expenses. He hated all luxury and ostentation, keeping only a moderate establishment, which the increase of his means never induced him to extend. The immense extent of his business gave him necessarily extensive returns; but, says his biographer:

"It will perhaps surprise the reader to learn the small percentage of profits which accrued to him from all his enterprises, taken as a whole. It was as nearly as possible three per cent. He laid out seventy-eight millions sterling of other people's money, and upon that outlay retained about two millions and a half. The rest of his fortune consisted of accumulations."

We have thus far touched upon the most salient features only of this remarkable book—remarkable less on account of its literary merit, which, however, is considerable, than as presenting a practical illustration of the value of unblemished moral rectitude in the fulfilment of great business undertakings. We shall not dwell upon the lesson thus conveyed, but refer it in the original to the more careful consideration of the reader. Nor shall we touch upon those chapters which refer more especially to Mr. Brassey's private life, and his love for artistic refinement. All, nevertheless, are replete with interest, and in especially commending the book to public attention, we do so believing that, more than any other which has recently fallen in our way, it will afford ample gratification, much valuable information, especially on the early history of railroad development, and a wide scope for thoughtful consideration to all classes of readers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Birth and Triumph of Love. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

Life and Adventures of Paul Jones. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

From My Youth Up. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

Our Helen. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Grace for Grace. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

A Ramble Round the World. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

Hebrew History. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Chamber of Peace. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

The King of No-Land. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

FOREIGN NOTES.

An Irish correspondent says that the Home Rule party of City and County Limerick are now completely divided into two sections, the ultra or Fenian Home Rulers and the moderate or Federal Nationalists. Stormy scenes have taken place at some of the recent meetings in consequence.

A conference of the Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce has been held at Bradford, to consider the proposed reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States. Nine important towns were represented. Mr. Ripley, M. P., in moving that a memorial be presented to the Home Government on the subject, condemned the treaty, and urged the importance of Government taking care that no lower duties should be imposed in Canada or any other British colony upon articles the produce or manufacture of the United States or any foreign country, than were imposed upon articles the produce or manufacture of Great Britain. The memorial, which embodied these views, was adopted unanimously. The fact that the negotiations had gone so far without the knowledge of the commercial world, was referred to as showing the necessity for the appointment of a Minister of Commerce.

An interesting discovery has just been made in Canterbury Cathedral. On removing some wooden stalls and paneling of the time of Charles II., Sir Gilbert Scott has found a row of stone stalls with overhanging ornamental canopies, and that the back of the seats was decorated with a beautiful broad band of green, sprinkled with gold stars. On a further removal of a section of the present oak stalls, the old Norman stone seats were more distinctly seen, and, although only a small portion of the woodwork was taken down, enough was laid bare to satisfy the architect that some very interesting ancient workmanship had been hidden behind and under the modern oak fittings that fill the whole length of the choir. It is supposed that some of the stones which formed the seats, have been moved to serve as foundations in other and later parts of the structure. This interesting work is pronounced by Sir Gilbert to be of the end of the thirteenth century, for which the Cathedral was indebted to Henry de Estria (Eastry), who was Prior from 1285 to 1331, and who, among other additions that he made to the Cathedral, erected the fine large window in St. Anselm's chapel.

NEW-YORKERS ARRESTED IN MONTREAL.

The Montreal *Witness* of Friday last gives the following details of the arrest in that city of two New-Yorkers, whose capture has been already briefly reported by telegraph:

"Last night Isidore Bowman and Sello Haerring, formerly skirt manufacturers of No. 27 Great Jones street, New-York, were arrested on a capias for $5,000, issued at the instance of the New-York dry-goods firm of Whitman, Phelps & Co. Bowman and Haerring had only been in the city about a week, and were stopping with Mr. H. Hirshfield, of Cadieux street. It is alleged that these gentlemen were defrauding their creditors, a large number of New-York firms, by secreting their effects, and that a quantity of their goods were conveyed to this city, and placed in the warehouse of Mr. Nelson Davis, in the name of Sophia Borchard. A *saisie arret* for $1,900 has been taken on the goods by the New-York firm of Haynes, Bacon & Co., Messrs. Gilman and Holton instituted the legal proceedings on behalf of the plaintiffs, a New-York lawyer and a detective coming on with the necessary powers of attorney and other documents. Bowman & Haerring were liberated on bail this morning. They have, it is stated, run into debt in New-York to a large amount. Among their other creditors are the dry goods firms of L. Dreifuss & Co., Dexter, Abbott & Co., Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., and Alexander, King & Co. It is stated they have a very comfortable deposit in a Montreal bank."

HORSE DISEASE IN OHIO.

A disease far more fatal than the epizootic, which raged so fearfully and with such disastrous results among horses, has broken out in portions of Ohio. At Akron over seventy horses are affected and about twenty-five or thirty have died from it. The *Beacon*, of the above-named place, says that among the symptoms of the disease a staggering gait and loss of appetite seem to be the most prominent and prevalent, accompanied with a violent cough and fever. Post-mortem examinations have shown that the lungs were particularly affected, these being black and rotten. A great deal of inflammation was noticed about the case of the heart, and the condition of the liver evidenced a great deal of bile in the blood. The mucous membrane was also highly inflamed; in fact a shattered state of the system was manifested. The loss of appetite, a leading veterinary surgeon contends, is the first dreaded note of the disease, for as the animal refuses to take nourishment and drink it is almost impossible, in many cases, to effect a cure. The fatal cases in Akron thus far have had a run of eight days, and as the weather grows colder the fatality increases.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

The collection of bric-a-brac, paintings, antiques, china, porcelain, engravings, bronzes, silverware, books, clocks, jewelry, now at "The Dickens Curiosity Shop," No. 691 Broadway, is to be sold at auction by Mr. E. Somerville, the sale commencing on Tuesday next. The collection is well worthy of notice, some of the pictures being of value. Among the old china and porcelain will be found some extremely curious pieces.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY—COMPARISON OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROADS.

From the Watertown Times, Nov. 28.

We suspect that men deal too much with impressions or prejudices when they discuss transportation problems. For much that is said proves to be baseless and in contradiction of facts, as soon as it is rigorously analyzed and brought to the decisive test of comparison with the real operations, the actual doings of many of our railroads. It is said that Vanderbilt is taxing the people of New-York to fill his coffers. Well, now the real truth is that rates for freight have declined all the time on the Central road since he became the manager of it, and they are declining now. The State Canal Auditor has shown the first; he is an impartial authority. As for the last, we can show it from the exhibits of the business of the road during the last two years. We have taken some pains to obtain the tonnage and earnings of the "way" business of the Central Road for the past year, as compared with that of the year 1873, and it is as follows:

Way tonnage for year ending Sept. 30.		Earnings on way freight for year ending Sept. 30.	
1873	2,801,973 tons.	1873	$6,733,739 94
1874	2,848,773 tons.	1874	6,335,767 45
Increase	46,800 tons.	Decrease	$397,972 59

Here is an actual increase of tonnage and a heavy decrease of earnings in the way business of the road. Does not this statement look as though the public had been well served by Vanderbilt? Under him the Central has done more work for less pay. It does not look as though watered stock had received much consideration. Another point: In Illinois the Granger interest by legislative enactment made a freight tariff which they considered fair to the public. Now railroads are easily built in the Prairie State. Probably none of them cost per mile what the New-York Central and Hudson River did by several thousand dollars. The Granger tariff gives these rates between New-York and Utica: first class, 60 cents; second, 50 cents; third, 40 cents; fourth, 30 cents. The New-York Central Winter tariff gives the result: first class, 70 cents; second, 58 cents; third, 41 cents; fourth, 27 cents. The Summer tariff on the New-York Central for the same distance is: first class, 51 cents; second, 40 cents; third, 34 cents; fourth, 19 cents. The average rate through the year is by classes: 58 cents, 44, 37, 27. Thus the tariffs show that the New-York Central road is a *cheaper* carrier than the Grangers of Illinois ask the railroads in that State to be; and the Central road grows cheaper still each year, as we have shown.

Another very invidious comparison has recently been made with the intent of enforcing the protest against the Central. Much has been written as to what the great and "truly good" Mr. Garrett, of Baltimore, is going to do for that city and for the people in the West and on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We prefer to see what a man is doing to accepting some one's opinion or testimony about his action. Therefore we have taken some pains to procure a local freight tariff on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to discover just what sort of a railroad manager he is. We shall make a comparison between his road and Vanderbilt's, to see which has done the most to "satisfy the public." Below we give a few points with the distances, as near as they can well be compared, between the Baltimore and Ohio Road and the Central and Hudson River Railroad:

COMPARATIVE TARIFFS OF BALTIMORE AND OHIO AND NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROADS.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Rates to Baltimore.

From	Distance. Miles.	First Class. Cts.	Second Class. Cts.	Third Class. Cts.	Fourth Class. Cts.	Flour ₩ bbl. Cts.
Paw Paw	152	61	59	49	36	72
South Branch	162	62	51	42	37	74
Swanton	220	78	64	55	44	88
Cranberry	242	86	69	60	51	102
Nuzum's	290	109	90	78	59	118
Benwood	375	120	98	85	65	130
Wheeling	379	120	98	85	65	130
Parkersburg	383	120	98	85	65	130

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD RATES TO NEW-YORK.

Summer.

From	Distance. Miles.	First Class. Cts.	Second Class. Cts.	Third Class. Cts.	Fourth Class. Cts.	Flour ₩ bbl. Cts.
Albany	144	30	15	12	10	26
Troy	150	30	15	12	10	20
Schenectady	161	30	24	20	15	30
Little Falls	218	46	36	29	18	30
Utica	239	51	40	34	19	38
Syracuse	291	59	47	40	20	40
Rochester	372	78	60	44	22½	45
Batavia	404	84	67	46	24	48
Buffalo	440	92	71	48	25	50

Winter.

From	Distance. Miles.	First Class. Cts.	Second Class. Cts.	Third Class. Cts.	Fourth Class. Cts.	Flour ₩ bbl. Cts.
Albany	144	40	30	22½	17½	35
Troy	150	40	30	22½	17½	35
Schenectady	161	50	40	35	22	44
Little Falls	218	64	53	39	26	52
Utica	239	70	58	41	27	54
Syracuse	291	82	63	44	30	60
Rochester	372	87	66	46	32½	65
Batavia	404	89	68	47	34	68
Buffalo	440	92	71	48	35	70

Look at the difference between the "stock-watering monopolist," Vanderbilt, and the public benefactor, Mr. Garrett. These are the official published rates, but we are informed that any manufacturer or producer in Central New-York can call upon the Central officials and if he can demonstrate that his business will not stand the tariff rates, he is accommodated with special rates, and that these special rates are not private, but open to all who ask for them—once given to one man, all doing like business have only to ask to receive. To this all manufacturers and business men bear testimony, who have tried to obtain concessions. Would Mr. Garrett carry a ton of coal forty miles for sixty cents? Vanderbilt does it. It is one of the public rumors, which we cannot verify, that Garrett compels all miners of coal on his road to furnish coal for the consumption of his road at the bare cost of mining, under the penalty of prohibitory rates in case of refusal. We never heard of any such coercive act by Vanderbilt.

If watering stock produces these results, it can be borne with composure by the people, for certainly rates have not been watered.

To these figures, which are conclusive, we only desire to add one or two other facts. Senator Lowery, in debate in the Senate upon a pro-rata freight bill, once declared that manufacturers in Utica sent goods to New-York and thence to Chicago, because they could do it cheaper than they could ship them directly. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt was in the lobby of the Senate, and was surprised to hear the assertion, and did not credit its absolute truth. But with practical sense he set a man at work to find out if it were true, and discovered that the Senator had stated the fact as it was. The next act of Mr. Vanderbilt was to apply the just and proper remedy to this and all similar inequalities which could be found. Finally, during the last session of the Legislature, when the subject of a Railroad commission was before the Legislature, the General Freight Agent of the Central Road appeared, with other officers, before the committee and made this declaration, while he was examined by the committee. "When I assumed charge of the freight business of this road my instructions from Mr. Vanderbilt were that I must satisfy the public; he said nothing to me about satisfying the stockholders or any one but the public, and I have honestly and conscientiously done it, to the best of my ability." He then exhibited statements which showed that the "way" business—that is, the local State business—had in the past year increased its tonnage thirty-four per cent., while the earnings from that business had only increased eleven per cent.

We have shown elsewhere more fully the net results of the local traffic during the very last year. With 46,000 more local freight, the income was less by almost $400,000. The facts as shown herein and the spirit of the manager, as illustrated in the general results, as well as by the special cases which we have noted, seem to require no comment. The fact is quite plain that the Vanderbilt management is the most liberal to the people of New-York that the latter ever saw; and, comparatively, its rival in affording cheap rates for transportation by rail has not yet been found in this State nor in any other.

THROUGH RAILROAD ROUTES.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 28.

The recent completion of the new Baltimore and Ohio direct line to Chicago is likely to have more local significance than was at first anticipated. As will be remembered, a determined but ineffectual effort was made a short time ago by the chief movers in the Saratoga compact to have the Baltimore road become a party to that arrangement. Since then it has been generally conceded that the Saratoga agreement will soon be a thing of the past. It is reported that the Michigan Central Railroad is not satisfied, on account of the advantage which the new Baltimore line has over it in the struggle for the Western trade, the one being hampered by the conditions of the Saratoga compact, while the other is perfectly free to act as it sees fit.

It was also said that the Erie would not be satisfied unless the Baltimore and Ohio would also become a party to the Saratoga arrangement. Some of the reasons for the mutual good feeling between these two roads are now transpiring. It appears that negotiations have been pending for some time between the Managers of the Erie and Baltimore lines looking to the joint use of that part of the new road extending from Mansfield to Chicago, a distance of 270 miles. The Erie people think that this would be an advantageous arrangement for them, for two reasons. First, by this means they would run over their own line, and that of the Atlantic and Great Western controlled by them, the entire distance from New-York to Mansfield; and, second, they could practically become independent of the Lake Shore Road, which is a competitor for the New-York traffic, while the Baltimore and Ohio is not. It is thought that President Garrett will favor this arrangement, because it will pull another stone from the foundation of the edifice erected at Saratoga.

Should this arrangement be consummated, it will doubtless turn a good deal of the traffic which has hitherto gone forward through this city down over the southern route; and it will make the early completion of the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad more of a necessity than ever. With the new road completed to Kennedy or Jamestown, and the Erie running regular trains over the Baltimore and Chicago connection, Buffalo would have another through route to the West.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 1, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAUST—(Italian Opera)—Miss Heilbron, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor De Bassini.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.—Mr. Louis James, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE.—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. M. Rankin.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE.—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RED TAPE.—THE WIDOW HUNT.—Mr. John S. Clarke.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK.—Miss Emma Weathersby, Mrs. A. K. Bowler, Mr. Atkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LE GRAND DUCHESSE.—(Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—IDLEWILD.—PO-CO-HON-TAS.—WAR DANCES, &c.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS.—MENAGERIE.—MUSEUM.—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—DRAMATIC READINGS by Miss Margaret E. Moore.

DE GARMO HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. J. N. Pattison—"Felix Bartholdy Mendelssohn."

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

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☞For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

☞Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The first year of TWEED'S sentence has expired, and he now demands his discharge from prison. His counsel are prepared to contend that Judge DAVIS' series of sentences to one year's imprisonment on each count was illegal, and must therefore be void. The question is likely to be argued on Wednesday, and if we were disposed to make a prediction on the subject, we should express the opinion that TWEED will secure his release. The lawyers seem generally inclined to think that he has a strong technical case. We shall, however, know a little more about it in the course of a few days. Whether TWEED is released or not, the *system* which he founded is likely to last, and is at this moment being very successfully worked by the new Boss, JOHN KELLY.

It will be remembered that last week Mr. TILTON'S counsel moved that the libel suit of Mr. BEECHER against Mr. TILTON be set down for the same day, (next Tuesday,) as the civil suit, in order that if Mr. BEECHER was not ready to go on with one suit the other might be taken up. This was resisted by Mr. WINSLOW, the District Attorney, and the Court yesterday announced that it declined to interfere with Mr. WINSLOW'S conduct of the case. The desire of Mr. BEECHER and his counsel to get his case before a jury—which we all know is very ardent—will, therefore, be doomed to another disappointment.

With the opening of the French Assembly comes another missive from the Comte DE CHAMBORD. The Legitimists have been ordered to do nothing "liable to delay the restoration of the Monarchy." That means that they must refuse to consolidate the powers of the Septennate, and the Extreme Right is, therefore, enjoined against voting for the constitutional bills. In fact, the command ought to be binding on all sections of the Right, for, if the Orleanists were sincere in the "fusion" negotiation, they must regard "HENRI V" as the rightful King of France, and must be guided by the course which he declares to be incumbent on every Royalist. On the whole, there is a fair prospect that the coming session of the French Assembly will be wasted in the same fruitless disputes which marked the last, and that from sheer inability to advance, the Assembly will be forced to decree its own dissolution, leaving the business of Constitution-making to its successor. As Marshal MACMAHON has declared that he will not rest his Government on the support of the Republicans, and as the Conservative factions of the Right are again likely to prove their incapacity to give the Marshalate the powers it demands, it might be supposed that the President would throw his influence into the scale of immediate dissolution.

The rôle of the colored parsons in politics in South Carolina appears to be, according to their own interpretation of it, somewhat arbitrary. Rev. Mr. JACKSON, an enthusiastic preacher and politician in Charleston, has stricken from the list of the members of his church all who voted the Independent Republican ticket in the recent election.

From Delaware we have a singular story about a jury. A murder case was tried last week, in Newcastle, the accused being acquitted. One of the jurors confesses that a verdict was reached only by exhausting the powers of endurance of the jurymen. He says that they were kept without food for fifty-eight hours, and that, at the end of that time, four men who would have refused to concur in the verdict of acquittal, consented to keep still while the foreman reported that the jury were agreed. That is to say, these four jurymen, who had sworn to give a verdict in accordance with the law and evidence, finally consented to silently agree to a verdict exactly contrary to what they believed to be law and evidence. Delaware occasionally sends us some curious items in criminal jurisprudence; but it has been a long time since we had from any part of the United States so pointed an illustration of the so-called "farce of jury trials" as this curious narrative from Newcastle.

Examination of the draft of the new treaty between China and Japan shows that all that the latter nation fought for has been gained. The Island of Formosa was a sort of debatable ground, holding a nominal allegiance to China, but really ruled by independent tribal chiefs. Strangers were maltreated, and shipwrecked mariners were massacred or carried into the interior as prisoners. Japan sent a naval and military force, whipped the Formosans soundly, or, at least, terrified them into a respect for the Japanese flag. China was at first indignant at this "invasion" of its territory, but finally saw the justice of administering discipline to a half-savage people, whose nominal ruler had permitted them to become a scourge and a terror. China now pays Japan a sum supposed to be equal to the expenses of the expedition, and, what is more important, agrees to govern the island in future in such a manner as to insure the safety and well-being of foreigners who land there. This is a triumph of diplomacy; and, though people of Western countries are accused of being a little oversanguine about Japanese progress in civilization, this whole affair may very justly be said to reflect great credit on the enlightened statesmanship of the Empire.

The meeting of the striking 'longshoremen last night was characterized by great moderation and fairness of spirit. Most of the "outside" speakers counseled compromise, in view of hard times and the overstocked labor market. But a presentation of the case, made by one of the prominent men in the movement, threw a new light on the view from the 'longshoreman's standpoint. According to his theory, the strike is not so much directed against ship-owners and agents as against stevedores. These middlemen—as they may be considered—made contracts last Summer at rates which render it impossible for them to pay the usual wages drawn by the 'longshoremen. Hence the reduction and the strike which followed it. This statement changes the aspect of the case, especially as it is alleged that the rates made in the contracts of the stevedores were not dictated by the ship-owners, but were proffered by the stevedores. But while, if this be true, it makes the motive of the 'longshoremen more intelligible, we do not see how the apparent hopelessness of the strike is modified by it. Even if these nine or ten thousand laborers have been treated unfairly, it is difficult to see how their renewed promise to continue the strike is likely to bring them a triumph now.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

Since poor Mr. GREELEY died the victim of a wretched experiment, no public man has departed amid circumstances so sad as those which marked the death of Mayor HAVEMEYER. And yet there is something in the sudden and dramatic ending of such a career which befitted the character of the man. Strong-willed, choleric, and full of the pride of a vigorous old age, it would have been a terrible ordeal for Mr. HAVEMEYER to have felt his faculties ebbing away from him, and to have been left stranded in decrepitude awaiting the inevitable end. He has departed in the midst of struggle and toil and active political warfare, with the consciousness of power and public dignity left him to the last.

In the presence of sudden death, criticism on Mayor HAVEMEYER'S public career must be silent. Years hence he may be judged more leniently or more severely than we have judged him, just in proportion as coming events may bring out in stronger relief the opportunities he abused or the reforms to which he remained true. It is conceivable that there may be an era of misgovernment in store for New-York, in contrast with which the administration of Mayor HAVEMEYER, with all its turbulence, eccentricities, and faults, may appear admirable. Let us give the dead man the benefit of the doubt, for after all, many of his worst blunders were committed with an honest intent, and the character of the deceased Mayor was blurred by faults of constitution more than by those of deliberate intention. He was never deficient in the courage of his convictions, such as they were, and his robust honesty of character saved him from the charge of being consciously unjust or servile for a purpose. He worked like a slave at the dreary routine of his office, and yet had energy enough to spare to engage in controversies that would have worried and depressed most men in the full vigor of life. He heartily enjoyed the surprises which he gave the public, and adverse criticism goaded him into fresh eccentricities instead of causing him to reflect that he might be in the wrong. With a higher standard of public duty and personal association, he might have been the best Mayor which New-York has seen for many a day. As it was he has made a record which can only be left to speak for itself.

In business, Mr. HAVEMEYER attained the success due to hard, unremitting labor, patient thrift, and cautiously conservative policy. He was simple in his mode of living and rigidly careful of his money; but he did many generous things, which those whom he befriended will remember long after he has gone. There are successful men in New-York to-day who largely owe their success to the timely aid of WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER. In commercial life, he was seldom mistaken in the capacity of his friends, and those to whom he took a liking secured his unwavering confidence. He came of a sturdy, long-lived race, whose ambition was to attain a solid respectability and keep it. He seldom knew what it was to have a day's illness, and he would have scorned the suggestion that the wear and tear of a troubled public career might impair the elasticity of a splendid physique. And even now, it is not absolutely certain that it did so. His brother died recently from the effects of an apopletic stroke, and the same hereditary predisposition might have proved fatal to the Mayor at this time had he never left the retirement of his private business. Still, the spectacle of a strong man struck down near the close of an exciting political career suggests the conclusion that the public life of to-day is even more exacting in its demands than our feverish commercial activity, and that he who would occupy a prominent public position would do well to cultivate that even balance of character and of conduct which disarms adverse criticism, and helps to neutralize the worry which adds to work the element that kills.

HOPEFUL SIGNS IN THE WEST.

The reports which come to us of the prosperity of the North-west must be very surprising to many of our readers who are feeling the pressure of dull times here. To hear that Chicago had received $7,000,000 more for her corn, or an increase of fifty per cent. over last year, with six weeks' supply yet due, is certainly cheering news. The supply of hogs, which is one great source of business in the North-west, is equally in advance of last year, and it is estimated will yield to Chicago alone sales to the amount of $85,000,000. The whole West has had a bountiful wheat harvest, and though the price is low, the deficit is made up by the higher price of other grains.

But cheap flour means to all other portions of the country an increase of purchasing power. For, whatever be the price, the laboring classes of all sections must have their bread as usual. No workman ever economizes in bread. Americans have not much learned to use other substitutes. The poorest laborer will always have his barrel of good flour. Now, a gain to him of twenty-five or fifty per cent. in his bread at once adds to his means for other purchases. The laboring class is, of course, the most important, numerically, in every country. Whatever helps them helps all. But every class feels the cheapening of breadstuffs, and in so far is better off. Each individual has so much more means to buy with from others, or so much more to save, which goes again into reproduction. And, what the Western producer of course seldom sees, cheap wheat comes back to him in lower prices of commodities. The Eastern manufacturer produces his clothing, or machinery, or whatever the Western farmer needs and must have, at lower cost on account of cheaper food. He finds that he can pay lower wages, or that what he pays costs less, as the expenses of production are less, so that his manufactures are put on the market at lower rates. The railroads which convey commodities to the farmer can reduce freights, because all expenses are cheapened by cheap food. And thus finally the farmer more than receives back his loss on his product, in the lower prices of all articles consumed. But such a process takes time, and before the cheapening effects of a plentiful harvest reach the farmer he usually feels the loss only of his lower receipts. Most persons at the East expected that the present Winter would be a severe one to the West, on account of the low price of wheat. But the extraordinary advantage of this country is the variety of its production. One cereal may be plentiful and another have a limited crop. Want in one portion may be balanced by abundance in another. Cotton may be a small crop and wheat a good one; or wheat may fail in one quarter and yield flourishing crops in another.

This year the high price of corn and other grains made up to the West the low price of wheat. Before the season is out the return wave of profit from the lower price of breadstuffs of all commodities will reach the farmers. They will be doubly benefited. Moreover the Western farmers, like all sensible persons through the country, have been cutting down expenses and economizing in every possible way. The healthful consequence appears there before it does here, because the Western farmers are pre-eminently the producing class of the country. The producers of the North-west began the season of 1874 with more cash in hand than had ever been known before. Their savings constituted a new capital. The whole Western country was richer than in any previous year. Mortgages have been paid, debts wiped off, and the West is ready now for a new career of profitable business. A trustworthy Western authority estimates the cash which will pass through Chicago alone to the hands of producers, this Winter, as $151,000,000.

All this will, no doubt, pass at once into the form of machinery, clothing, and other necessities for the farms. It will freshen business at the East. Less than usual of the Western savings will probably go to the purchase of new lands, as no new railroads can be expected, and speculation is dull in frontier land. More will be returned to the East, in demand for manufactures and luxuries. This opening of prosperity is not confined to Chicago and the North-west. Other portions are said, by competent authorities, to be even more flourishing, and the current of emigration is mainly toward the South-west. All these are signs in the sky of the fair weather soon to appear in our Eastern business affairs. Economy and prudence will soon make apparent here their appropriate results. We are now better off than we know. The basis of all wealth and prosperity is the condition of the farming class. This, both here and at the West, is prosperous. Soon from this must come a new demand for commodities, new business, and our old prosperity.

A NEW PLATFORM FOR AN OLD PARTY.

It is well known that the leaders of the Democracy are busily concocting plans and platforms for the party during the next two years. They fear the unruly steed they are driving may bolt out of the traces unless he is properly provided with blinders and curbs. The majority they hope for in 1876 is not sufficiently large to make slight losses matters of no moment. They fully appreciate the advantages of union now, if they failed to do so in 1861. It has seemed essential to prepare a platform on which every Democrat could stand, but the necessity and the difficulty of the task are about equal. The gold-edged Democrat of the East is unwilling to admit that the greenback-lined brother from the West is the legitimate offspring of Father JEFFERSON, and the Westerner reciprocates the doubt. The Democrat who has fashioned for himself a nice little political god in the likeness of HERBERT SPENCER, and cries "Hands off!" to the State, is unable to sympathize with the Democrat who comes to Washington like a confiding child and begs Papa Government to build him a couple of railroads, and dig a ship-canal from his barn to tide-water. The Democrat from Pennsylvania, who thinks that the decay of the Celestial Kingdom dates from the day when she cut a hole or two in the Chinese wall and began to buy foreign goods cheaply, looks coldly upon the Democrat from Illinois who proposes to abolish the tariff at one fell swoop on the first Monday in December, 1875. Then there is the Democrat who wants to reform the civil service by putting out the bad clerks and keeping in the good, and the Democrat who quite agrees with him, except that he thinks "bad" and "Republican" are synonymous; and then, again, there is the Democrat who shudders at the thought of abandoning the time-honored party dogma, "To the victors belong the spoils." This question of spoils is in fact most serious. The election of LINCOLN resulted in a great diminution of the income of the average Democrat. When the streams of Government bounty ran dry, he sat a-thirsty. There are any number of old war-horses who have been reduced since then to the painful necessity of snuffing the bottle afar off, instead of near at hand. These are now all prancing with whatever speed their stiffened joints can make toward the public crib. To make them serviceable, they must be fed. But how, then, will civil service reform fare?

The leaders have taken up their task of platform-making bravely. They know that one of the ways in which politics resembles misery is in its making strange bedfellows. But they know that the bed must not be Procrustean. The short man will not have his ideas added to; the long man will not have his mental extremes lopped off. One wily politician suggested that a party creed should be prepared on the plan of those signs which have their letters painted on the sides and front of thin slats, and read one way to the observer across the street, another from the right hand, and still another from the left. It was justly argued that three different views of the same subject ought to be variety enough for any party. The impossibility of making it sure, however, that the right view should always be turned toward the right man, and the wrong view to the wrong man, and the middle view to the compromise man, caused the rejection of this ingenious idea. It has finally been unanimously decided that, since the function of language is to conceal thought, a platform should be prepared on the plan so much in vogue of late, which should resemble St. Paul, in being all things to all men. We understand that two of the planks will be substantially as follows, (it will be noticed that a hint has been taken from a convention which met in an interior city about two years ago:)

Resolved, That the tariff should be so adjusted that the best interests of the country shall be subserved thereby, and that it shall be left to the Congressional districts to decide, each for itself, how this may best be effected.

Resolved, That the people should be supplied with the best possible currency, and that each Congressional district shall be asked to decide what sort it would prefer.

A platform of this pattern is expected to give room enough for everybody to stand on. To be sure, the success of the Cincinnati experiment of shirking decided opinions is not encouraging, but hope gilds the future of the Democracy. The party leaders forget, however, that a man is what his past life has made him, and that the same truth holds good of a collection of men. Whatever milk-and-water dose they may give their organization now, the scent of the Bourbon will hang round it still.

KEEPING PEOPLE HONEST.

On a corner of Broadway, almost in sight of THE TIMES office, is a little costermonger's stand, made only of two or three planks upon trestles; but over the end of this rude counter which is nearest the great stream of wayfarers, and where nuts are exposed for sale, is an elaborate net-work covering of wire. Plainly enough this rather expensive contrivance is to protect its owner from the pilfering propensities of the passers-by; or as the man himself said, it is to keep people honest. The necessity for such protection here is rather new, that is, it has made itself felt only within about fifteen years. But a deduction from it that the general tone of honesty had been very much lowered during or immediately before that time, although it might be consistent with the fact, would not be logically justifiable. For the numbers of honest and dishonest men in the world at any one time bear to each other a certain proportion. Supposing, then, that the dishonest are as one in a thousand; for every thousand inhabitants added to a city there would be one more chance of thieving to be provided against. But the increase of the numbers of dishonest men in cities is not in simple proportion, but almost in geometrical proportion, to their growth. Not only do thieves and rogues flock to them, but shifty, adventurous folk, who live as they can, and get on by hook or by crook, without much regard to principle. Plainly a hundred such people pass our costermonger's corner now for one that did so twenty-five years ago; the reason being not a greater moral depravity in the whole country; but the simple increase of the number of people who pass his corner, and the concentration of unprincipled people in a large City.

But the effort of our little trader in nuts and apples to protect himself against peculation is but a part of a general system which has come into vogue within the memory of middle-aged men. The ingenious traps through which we are obliged to filter our fare in all omnibuses and some railway cars, those hideous bell-punches with which conductors ring the knell of honesty through every minute of the day and night, the system of checks which is inflicted upon the buyer at every little shop in town—all this was unknown, or comparatively unknown, in that period which we shall soon begin to look back upon as our golden age in more senses than one—before the war. It has come upon us so gradually, although not so very slowly, that we are apt to forget that only a few years ago we went through our day without being reminded continually that the man with whom we were dealing might be a thief. For that is about what all this money-trapping and bell-punching and checking amounts to. It says that the man with whom you are dealing may be a very honest man, but the chances are so great that he is a thief that we must set a watch upon him, and not only so, but the chances that all men around you are thieves are so great that we must set upon him, not a living watch, but a mechanical one, one that cannot be bribed and that cannot lie. Looked at in its plain significance, this is very sad. It is almost as bad to see the conductors with their bell-punches round their necks as to see felons working with the ball and chain. But something had to be done. An omnibus driver, in a genial communicative mood, confessed not long ago to a gentleman who rode on the box and bestowed a drink upon him, that he was in the habit of "knocking down" (that is the cant phrase) about ten dollars a week. For a line of twenty omnibuses this would make an abstraction of more than ten thousand dollars in a year. And only on Saturday last a conductor was arrested on the charge of having, by the aid of a false bell-punch, abstracted ten dollars in a single day, a rate which would raise street railway peculation to hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly. But the loss on this occasion was doubtless estimated too high. Ten dollars is the fare of two hundred passengers; far too large a profit for a conductor to hope to secure without detection, bell-punch or none. These, however, are characteristic examples of the dishonesty against which employers have found it necessary to protect themselves. We may be sure that our great retail establishments would not keep up their expensive system of checks if it were not found necessary and profitable to do so. But it is somewhat humiliating to go into some little shop for a glass of soda, a toothpick, or a ribbon, and to receive a check for ten cents with one's right hand to be formally handed to a cashier on one's left.

The saddest reflection of all upon this subject is that these elaborate contrivances, from our poor costermonger's down, do not keep people honest. People may be kept from stealing by mechanical means or by fear of detection; but that does not keep them honest. For they cannot be kept in a condition in which they are not, and the only way to keep men honest is to make them honest to begin with. At least, that is the first condition of such keeping; which thereafter depends upon power to resist temptation, and being, in accordance with the great model prayer, delivered from it. Increase of population has doubtless brought dishonest people of all sorts from elsewhere in swarms upon us; but there can also be no doubt that the greed of money which has spread so widely of late years has actually increased the number, the positive proportion, of thieves and peculators. And all the mechanical contrivances in the world do no real good. They protect the employer as an iron safe would protect him; but they do not keep those whom he employs honest. Witness the fraudulent false contrivance with which the conductor "got round" the supposed unescapable bell-punch. While morals are at this stand with us checks must be used; but what is needed is some teaching or training that will raise our moral tone to what it was hardly a generation ago, and then we need not be reminded a dozen times a day that the man before us is kept from robbery or burglary by material checks and circumstances only.

CITY TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The City Board of Estimate and Apportionment, having reduced the estimated expenses of the public schools for 1875 by $380,000, it is intended that there shall be a very considerable decrease in teachers' salaries. It is, in fact, proposed to give the teachers, although they are really doing more labor than they were last year, $186,500 less than they then received. The salaries at present paid, as compared with those in other cities, are by no means high. The rank and file of the instructors get but small compensation. There are hundreds of women engaged in teaching in our City schools to whom a reduction of from thirty-five to fifty dollars would be almost disastrous. These laborious people are already so closely paid that it requires constant management to enable them to keep the wolf from the door. The School Commissioners appear to be of the opinion that the number of teachers must not be reduced in any case; but that a reduction of something like seven per cent. on salaries will be absolutely necessary they do believe. The average salary of teachers in the City does not exceed $750; it seems decidedly unwise to reduce the remuneration of any adult person, with others dependent on him or her, below that figure. The suggestion that the sum deducted from the estimate might be saved by discontinuing the services of all teachers in such special branches of instruction as German, French, and music, has not been received with marked favor as yet.

Men and women who follow the profession of instructors all their lives merit good incomes. They have but little time or chance to do extra work, of literary or other character; their whole time is usually concentrated upon their teaching, and this devotion and concentration increase their usefulness. They should be encouraged to remain at their posts, and should be made to feel that they are secured against want, and have an opportunity to lay by something for a rainy day. This they can hardly do as they are at present paid. The highest salary given to a male principal in this City is $3,000, by no means a fair sample of professional salaries in other lines of work. Three thousand dollars is "not the sea to drink," as the French say; it can be very readily exhausted in the necessary expenses of an economical family. In Cleveland, Ohio, where good board and rooms can be had at from $5 to $6 per week, the salaries are graded from $400 to $4,000. In Boston the head masters of the high and normal schools receive $3,500 for the first year and $4,000 during subsequent years. The principal of the High School in Charlestown, Mass., gets $3,500 yearly. The principals of the high and normal schools in Chicago receive $3,000 and $2,500, respectively; and the female assistants in those schools have $900 for the first, $1,000 for the second, and $1,100 for the third year. In some of these cities there is an occasional discussion of the reduction policy, but never on so general a scale as that proposed and perhaps already decided upon here. The result of the constant agitation of the subject of reducing the teachers' salaries in this City is to make the instructors keep a sharp lookout for other places, and an ungenerous policy would only end in making them lose that vital interest in their work which gives it value and brings good results.

Economy with regard to schools is poor economy, as a rule. A steady and gradual increase of the salaries of teachers in this City would end in improving the whole tone of the department, and securing permanency in the corps of instructors. There are other fields for retrenchment, where it can be applied to far better advantage. No city, as some one has wisely said, "ever has gone into bankruptcy because it expended too much for the education of its children."

ARMY WIVES.

To the average citizen, army life is, at best, irksome and dreary in time of peace, and hazardous and trying in time of war. The officer, however, gets the cream of it, so far as pay and furloughs make his service endurable. He may have his wife and children with him, and the deserts of Arizona or the wilds of Oregon may be cheered by the sweets of domesticity. Mrs. Colonel and Mrs. Captain may go wherever the regiment goes. The private soldier enjoys this blessing only to a limited extent. The would-be recruit is sometimes rejected because he is a married man; more often, the married aspirant for a place in the ranks does not apply at all for examination; his wife keeps him at home. If the enlisted soldier wants to marry, he must ask permission—not of his inamorata and his inamorata's parents only, but of his commanding officer. This seems very like a hardship. And now the Inspector General of the Army complains that the enlisted men marry without asking leave; and he wants a new regulation imposing punishment on those who marry without official and regimental permission. We can imagine the wail that will go up from the ranks of the army when this news gets out. The spruce young soldiers who have been planning for a future campaign with their Mary Janes and Lucy Anns will find their hopes of double blessedness cut short. They must not marry without leave from head-quarters; and the Inspector General hints pretty strongly that that permission will be very seldom given.

It is a little odd that while people in civil life are scolding each other because they do not marry more, it should be found necessary in the Army to check the practice of marriage among the soldiers. The Inspector General regards the wedded bliss of the private with much dissatisfaction, and seems to say: "You are carrying this too far." These women, he says, (meaning soldiers' wives,) manage to get shanties to live in, to have fuel, food to eat somehow, and when the company changes its station, to secure transportation for themselves and baggage. Of course they do, happy and well-managing wives as they are. But the Inspector General says that all this is made out of the Government, in some way. This gives a more severe aspect to the case; but it hardly justifies the relentless blow which this official report proceeds to give the laundresses. The wives of enlisted men, by a kindly fiction in military usage, are known as "laundresses." The Inspector General, with the cruel exactness of statement that usually characterizes an army report, says that it is well known that it requires about as much transportation to move four laundresses as it does to move a whole company of men. What do the women think of that? It is, perhaps, true that the feminine mind with great difficulty comprehends the necessity of putting traveling *impedimenta* into small space; but when it comes to boldly saying that four women require as much transportation as one hundred men, we decline to interfere between the official author of that statement and the aroused indignation of the baggage-creating sex. If it is true that army wives constitute so large a portion of the burdens of the Quartermaster, the only wonder is that he has borne it so long without complaint. Perhaps the Quartermaster has a wife.

The Inspector General suggests no form of punishment for over-marrying in the ranks. He is not so much opposed to matrimony in the abstract as to an excess of it among the enlisted men. He does not recommend that Congress shall divorce the wives of those who have married without leave, as *pater familias* suggested to his cook that he might drown two or three of his children if she objected to five in the family. But he aims a blow at the so-called laundresses. Laundresses, he thinks, can be dispensed with in the Army. A man can be detailed to do the washing for a company with the same facility as a laundress; and the result, says this sanguine authority, "would be equally satisfactory!" John Chinaman washes clothes with much fervor and destructiveness, and without a murmur; but when Sergt. Nubbins or Private Nokes washes and irons his comrades' shirts, there will be a row in the camp. And if the Inspector General, who is hard-hearted enough to compel celibacy in the ranks, really thinks Nubbins' washing would be "equally satisfactory" with the exiled and divorced Mary Ann's, we should like to see him try it. There is no knowing how far this terrifying suggestion from the War Department will go. If there is to be an edict, with heavy penalties, leveled against army wives, we shall expect to hear of mutinies, treasons, and desertions. What the champions of abstract marriage will have to say we almost dread to hear.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice the letter of "Investor." It is a very important subject to which he calls your attention.

The last annual report of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company which I am able to find was that of May 1, 1873.

At that time the company gave an inventory of assets on hand, as follows:

Cash and call loans	$696,140 30
$100,000 U. S. 5 per cent. gold bonds	100,000 00
Cash with agents and pursers	647,061 23
500 shares Panama Railroad stock	45,000 00
2,085 shares California Dry Dock stock	100,335 99
78,867 tons coal	1,129,267 65
Outfit and supplies	353,642 77
Bills receivable	840,000 00
Total	$3,841,449 36
LIABILITIES, EXCLUSIVE OF NEW STEAMERS.	
Coal freights	$151,686 60
Unsettled accounts	13,106 70
Total	$164,793 30
Net assets	$3,776,654 96
NEW STEAMERS.	
Eight new iron steamers building	4,500,000 00
Paid on the same	2,364,930 13
Due on steamers when completed	$2,135,069 87

The above statement shows an excess of cash assets of $1,641,585 09, after paying for the eight new iron steamers, the last two of which number, the Tokio and Peking, are now afloat.

If the company have been making money in operating the line, what has become of the above $1,641,585 09?

How can the company now have a floating debt?

Will the Directors explain the above mysteries?

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 30. ENQUIRER.

AMUSEMENTS.

AFFAIRS AT BOOTH'S.

Mr. John S. Clarke, a comedian who has been before the English and American public a good many years, made his reappearance in this City, after a long term of absence yesterday evening. He acted at Booth's Theatre, and a new "dramatic sketch" by Mr. H. J. Byron, called "Red Tape," and the familiar comedy of "Everybody's Friend," were the media of his reintroduction to Metropolitan audiences. We do not for an instant contest Mr. Clarke's experience as a performer, or his popularity, of which the presence of a numerous assemblage and a greeting of marked cordiality furnished last night incontrovertible evidence. But we cannot say that Mr. Clarke's humor strikes us as particularly communicative, and although his method is so finished that his performance has about it a strong air of spontaneousness and flows on with perfect ease, it usually leaves us unmoved. The two pieces he figured in, last night, showed him in the habitual light. His well-known personation of *Major De Boots* is very elaborate and vivacious, and his portrayal of *Redmond Tape*, in Mr. Byron's composition, is as effective as the author could wish. "Red Tape" is in two acts, and its story is that of a rascally fellow who assumes the name of a dead friend, to rob the family of the deceased of their possessions. The treachery of an accomplice and the shrewdness of a village lawyer, one *Redmond Tape*, defeat the scoundrel's ends, and the last act of the play terminates merrily. Mr. Clarke's acting throughout the entertainment clearly afforded pleasure, and he was much applauded, and, twice during the evening, recalled.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

A revival of "La Grande Duchesse" by Miss Emily Soldene and her company, attracted a large audience to the Lyceum Theatre last evening. The Soldene Troupe represent "La Grande Duchesse" as briskly as they do the other elements of their répertoire, and the opera has been set with costumes as brilliant and scenery as artistic as if it were intended to keep it upon the bills three months, instead of a week. Last night Miss Soldene personated *The Duchess*; Miss Vesey, *Wanda*; Mr. Beverley, *Fritz*; and Mr. H. Lewens, *Général Boum*. "Dites-lui," which Miss Soldene sings exceedingly well, although it must be rather difficult to make an effective *rallentando* on such a euphonious phrase as "Idiotic I'm Getting," was redemanded; as a comic effort Mr. Lewens' portrayal of *Général Boum* was really mirth-provoking. We need but add that the concerted numbers went admirably; so good a general performance of opera bouffe as that of Miss Soldene's company is, as we have already had occasion to note, very seldom witnessed.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Rural life in England one hundred years ago was evidently very different from what it is now, if we are to take Mr. Delafield's play of "Quarry Dell," produced at Wood's Theatre last evening, as a fair sample of it. The plot is too involved to allow of any description of it to be given here; but it may be briefly said that the principal characters are *Dick Rayne*, an honest game-keeper; *Nelly Rayne*, his daughter; *Captain Pilcher*, the villain of the piece; *Squire Strangways*, who subsequently becomes a "gentleman highwayman," and *Crawler*, his body-servant. *Nelly* falls in love with *Pilcher*, apparently because she is warned not to do so, and from this very simple act a world of trouble flows. Finally *Pilcher*, who is in every one's way, is disposed of by a well-directed blow, the wanderer returns to her father's house, and everybody is happy. The play is by no means wanting in interest, and last evening the various characters found respectable representatives in Mr. Robinson, who played *Dick Rayne*, Mr. Aldrich, who appeared as *Pilcher*, and Miss Miles, who took the part of *Nelly*, in which she gave the song of "I've Watched this Little Flower." Mr. Sheldon's *Crawler* was funny enough, though rather overdone. At the matinées *Cinderella* and *Toodles* are given, Mr. Leffingwell appearing in the first and Mr. Sheldon in the latter.

AID FOR THE POOR.

The Charity Amateur Dramatic Association will give a matinée performance at the Union Square Theatre to-morrow, for the benefit of the St. John's Guild Relief Fund, in aid of the poor of the City. The acknowledged dramatic ability of the players as well as the object for which the entertainment is to be given will doubtless attract a very large attendance. The play will be "The Hunchback." Mrs. Sheridan Shook will appear as *Julia* and Mrs. Bessie Fox as *Helen*, and the piece will be placed upon the stage with precisely the same scenery, costumes, and appointments as were used when it was recently reproduced at the Union Square.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. J. N. Pattison lectures on Mendelssohn, at De Garmo's, this evening.....Mrs. Margaretta B. Moore gives a dramatic reading at Association Hall .....Mr. George Clarke has been engaged by Messrs. M. Grau & Chizzola, to act with Mrs. Rousby.

LOUISIANA.

THE NEW CITY OFFICIALS OF NEW-ORLEANS IN OFFICE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 30.—The newly-elected city officials were inducted into office to-day, and will hold their first regular meeting to-morrow. Mayor Leeds' address advises the most rigid economy in every department of the city government.

THE HODGSON COURT-MARTIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 30.—The meeting of the Hodgson court-martial is postponed for one week to enable the accused to prepare a defense.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—A heavy earthquake occurred at Oreana, Nevada, yesterday. There were two shocks, lasting two minutes. No damage was done.

PANICS AND CRISES.

THEIR GENERAL CAUSES REVIEWED.

PROF. BONAMY PRICE'S SECOND LECTURE—THE BANK OF ENGLAND SYSTEM OF ISSUE—EVILS OF SPECULATION AND WAR—CAUSES OF AMERICAN PANICS.

Prof. Bonamy Price lectured last evening at Steinway Hall, upon the "General Cause of Panics and Crises," before the members of the Mercantile Library Association. On being introduced, he said he would begin by asking a favor, and he felt all the more difficulty in doing so because of his hearers' indulgence on the last ocasion. The necessity of asking this favor was derived from the circumstance that he did not get time to state in detail the last evening the way he would recommend the currency of this country to be reduced to a metallic basis, and, with their permission, he would read the following propositions:

Propositions concerning the restoration of American currency to a metalic basis:

1. First, and most important, a firm determination of the American people that the paper currency of the United States shall be payable in gold on demand. A successful solution of the problem hinges mainly on the existence of such a will as a basis of action.

2. A fixed day shall be appointed absolutely by law on which every note in circulation shall be rendered thus payable in gold.

3. The history of the resumption of specie payments in England, and the probable actual state of the American currency relatively to the wants of the American people, warrant the belief that the excess of paper notes is not considerable, and will not require a large amount of them to be redeemed and canceled.

4. The same history of English redemption shows that a large previous accumulation of gold will be needed for the operation. When the excess of the circulation is cleared away by canceling, and the nation feels that the notes are really and permanently convertible into gold, the paper note will be trusted, and will not be sent in for payment beyond the ordinary fluctuation of business wants.

5. The determination of the question, who shall be the issuer of notes in the future, is a practical problem to be settled by the American Legislature, under a full consideration of the active circumstances of the nation and the currency. But it is a vital element of the problem that the currency shall be regarded in no other light whatsoever than as the pool of exchange, and that no other idea or purpose is in any way mixed up with it.

6. A direct issue by the Government is radically unsound and untrustworthy.

7. Nevertheless, as the issue of notes is attended by large profit, and is essentially a public and not a private function, the nation is entitled to a solid portion of that profit.

8. One single form of issue is in the highest degree expedient.

9. The issuing of notes by the Bank of England under the act of 1844 presents features which highly deserve the study of the American people at the present moment.

10. The so-called Bank of England notes are issued, not by the Bank of England, but by an automaton or self-acting machine, called the Issue Department of the Bank of England, which is no part of that bank, though it works on the bank's premises, and over which neither the Directors of the Bank of England nor the British Government have any control whatever.

11. All the notes, uncovered by gold actually in hand, are lent by the automation to the Bank of England corporation, which puts them into circulation in return for payment given to the bank by the public subject to be paid in gold if demanded.

12. These fifteen millions are rendered perfectly safe by the long-established stability of the Bank of England, its banking traditions and habits, and the large debt of fourteen millions due to the bank by the Government.

13. It is not conceivable that a single one of these notes, unless England is the prey of anarchy, should ever be presented by the public for payment in gold by the Bank of England.

14. The payment given by the public to the bank for these 15,000,000 of notes is applied by the Bank of England as capital, which is never destroyed, which is wanted by trade as capital for the sustentation and remuneration of labor, which is constantly reproduced in its integrity, and always exists as goods and property.

15. The so-called Bank of England notes above these 15,000,000 are covered by gold, lodged in the vaults of the automaton, and consequently are, in substance, a metallic currency.

16. These 15,000,000 are lent without charge to the Bank of England out of regard for the service which it renders the State in the management of the national debt, and also of the large debt due by the State to the Bank.

PANICS AND CRISES.

The speaker then proceeded to say that he would now address himself to the subject of panics and crises. The words panics and crises were intimately connected with the money market. We knew that they meant commotion in Wall street, much anxiety, much going down of great fortunes, of great names, and great firms, great anxiety of every kind, great commotion throughout the nation. But there was a second element of panics, a vast deal more important than anything ever done in Wall street, and if it was not for the importance of what happens in this second element he would not trouble them again. The whole of what he would have to address to them was to endeavor to transfer them out of Wall street to what is going on in the industries of the country and among the laboring classes, as well as in other departments of business. He then read an extract from a periodical, which stated the vast resources of the country and its great advantages over any other nation recorded in history. In proof of which it was stated that the exports in bread-stuffs and cotton last year were nearly $400,000,000. And yet the Republic presented last Fall a wonderful, the greatest incongruity ever presented, when hundreds of thousands of mechanics were reduced to the necessity of applying to the soup-houses for relief, whereas, at the same time, corn by thousands of bushels was burned. Thousands of artisans also left the country in September and returned to their respective countries and procured employment. And again, what did he read in the journals of New-York to-day? That in the great State of Pennsylvania, in the coal regions the great centre of wealth, employment was not to be obtained. There was no food for the women and children; laborers' families were starving, and every kind of moral and social disorder were looming in the prospect. This great theme, he proposed, should occupy their attention that evening. He would consider what was happening among the American people, what was becoming of their industries, and how it comes to pass that in a country teeming with every powerful resource that these fearful calamities were in prospect. They all knew that it was in the money market, but those who thought and called this crisis a monetary one, and thought that it depended upon what happened in Wall street, who thought that Wall street fed the people of America, were mistaken. He desired to say at once that if every book and ledger in Wall street were burned, if many of those who think themselves millionaires were ruined, he would ask did they suppose that a year after that the Pennsylvania miners would be starving? Did they suppose it would be any more than disorder and commotion among rich men? Wall street was only the registry of ownership. The realities of American existence were not there any more than they were in the Bank of England or in Lombard street in England. It was our business to go down to Pennsylvania and try to discover what had happened, and trace out its cause, and try if there were any remedies. Most unfortunately on this great theme the bankers have filled the world with writings about how many paper notes were in circulation, but these people forgot what a bank was.

FUNCTIONS OF BANKS AND BANKERS.

He should repeat the definition he gave for bank before the Chamber of Commerce, that it was merely a transfer of the ownership of property, that it does not possess the property that it only issues. It passes property from A to B, precisely as the English shilling goes from hand to hand. The bank was not the property that was passed. In that possession there was no difference between Wall street and all the banks in the world. They were merely transfers; they were not the owners themselves. But then he was told that banks were too powerful because they deal in credit. He heard the definition that a banker was a man who dealt in credit both in this country and in England. But who was the true dealer in credit? The man who bought gold chains and knew perfectly well he had not the means of paying for them. That was a dealer in credit. He did not know the meaning of the word credit. Credit only means that a man had only taken goods and had not paid for them. Bankers did not deal in credit; they collected debts and made fresh debts in loaning them to the people. A banker was a broker standing between two members. The value of this definition was that we got rid of money by it, and put him in the place of an intermediate agent. The first member was the seller of goods. That man had sold $5,000 worth of wheat at Chicago, and he was going to buy goods in return only to the tune of $2,000. He placed the balance in bank, and the banker says to another man, "I can lend you $3,000 to buy silk." He loans him the power of buying. This was one of the great facts. The banker merely said to the man who had the $3,000 to spare that he would find somebody who would buy in his place. The essence of a banker was to find somebody to buy in place of the man who had sold. It would be seen from that that the bankers did not possess capital, and he was ashamed to say of the literature of London that no exposure of phraseology had the slightest effect on this. They say they have capital, but where was their capital? They might have an ink-stand, a counter, and an office, but they had no capital. What they had got to do was to find a buyer instead of the seller. Therefore, all discussion which implied that the banker had capital was an absurdity of the first order, and it was this jumble of absurdities that made the human understanding incapable of seeing the matter in its proper light. And if he could be of any use to them, it would be in transferring them into a world of facts.

There was no greater jargon in this world than the English banks. Let him come to these mechanics who go to the soup kitchens, to those men who have no employment in this country, which ought to be a country abounding in resources, but which was unable to feed them. They must go back to Europe from a land of unlimited resources. That was a startling phenomenon—a fact of the first order. Here was a thing they had to inquire into.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

The life of man was composed of two things—of making and consuming. The consumption, if they had got to live, must go on and it does go on, and the great necessity was how about the making. The necessaries of life were not paper. The food and clothing required for the people was not paper, and why was it, he would ask, that people were leaving America? The secret consisted in the word capital. It was a hard word. He wished he could find a better term. But in the real vital question of that word lay the secret they were in search of. What was it that made nations rich? and what was it that made nations poor? It all depended upon what happened to this capital. The nation was stationary when it made as much as it destroyed—when the food that sustained life was replaced with another supply of food. The people who consumed the food were producing another supply, and those who wore the clothing were producing another lot. And when the consumption should go on without production, there should be distress and starvation. A nation grows rich by saving, and saving meant to turn the extra stock of things into capital, which meant to turn it into the power of making a larger stock of things the next year. A nation like America would grow rich if its inhabitants cultivated new fields to grow more wheat, if they got more ships where ships are wanted, if they make more manufactured goods. Then everybody would be better off, because there was more capital in the country. How did nations become poorer? From just the counter proceeding. When the farmer said to his workman that he could not feed him, and let him go away, then the land would not be cultivated, and there would be less produce on the farm the following year. He then came to the question of income. What was income? It was a question of whether they were possessed of something more than they had made. What the banks did was not the vital question, but what the people themselves did in the way of increasing capital.

WHAT A MAN'S INCOME MEANS.

The lecturer then proceeded to examine and define the word income. We hear it said a man has so many dollars income, but the poor man who receives his weekly wage is the only man who gets his income in dollars, or gold. But the great capitalists do not touch money hardly. Income means this: your share of the things made by the nation, in excess of its consumption. That is the meaning of the word income, though you count it in dollars. Whether you are making more than you are spending decides whether or not you have an income. Now, what is the test of a thing's being or not being capital? Capital is anything that is destroyed, but is reproduced in the process. A beautiful picture is not capital. You part with your goods and you get a painting, but it does nothing in the way of producing other goods, and, therefore, it is not capital, for reproduction is the test of capital. So the workingmen consume food and tools, but in this case the goods are reproduced, and they are capital. There is no mystery about it, but in these latter times the thing has become covered up and concealed.

Now, in the ordinary state of things, when men are sane and sober, the nation will go on prudently, and will increase its capital, which means that it will increase the machinery for making things which are indispensable to human life and its enjoyment. But God has not willed that man should be free from trouble, and that life should go on without a sense of responsibility and without reflection. Consequently their good fortune is at times a source of misfortune to nations in this region. They get a temporary good fortune, which consists in eating up and diminishing their capital. It is very easy to have a jolly good time if you do nothing but eat up your capital for eight months, but then there will come universal ruin for eighteen months. This is almost death to a nation, and it is just as easy to make an approximation to death. One approximation he would mention. It was war, and war has had a great deal to do with the fortune of the American people. War is a great consumer. It is a brisk time for business, for orders, for clothing, and there are a great many well-paid officers and Generals. All goes swimmingly on, but the destruction is not seen, and war is a great destroyer. War brings along great prosperity, because you are eating up your capital. And it is just the same with the construction of too many railways.

HOW CAPITAL SHOULD BE EMPLOYED.

Nothing is so enriching as railways, but if you build too many, what happens? It is the old story—your capital is diminished. You have destroyed your wealth. You have fed your laborers and given them tools, and the railway is opened, and you are astonished to find the country is poor. But, just like war, railways make people poor when you build too many of them. But how can you tell how many railways you can afford? You can afford to make new railways to the extent that you make more dollars than you consume. If, instead of buying pictures or statues, you build railways to the extent of their cost, you have done a great thing for the American people. But, on the contrary, if you build railways beyond that surplus, and go on eating and drinking and wearing, you must run yourselves into poverty, and poverty ends in panic.

And so it is with railway speculation. Everybody sells his property and puts it into shares, and helps everybody else make holes in the ground, and by and by there is a collapse. And so it is with speculation in land. So long as it is mere speculation, mere betting, little harm is done, for what one loses another gains. But these speculations have induced many people to think themselves rich, so they spend and waste the nation's wealth. Now, he thought it would be seen how such disasters as he began with might happen. He thought a great deal of it was due to the bankers. He would not be hard upon the bankers, but he thought they were doing a wrong to the nation in that they would not understand the life of mankind, and would only look at the phenomena of Wall street. All they asked was whether this man is "good," and that man "bad." He could not find a banker who would say, "We are only changers of property. All our means are derived from goods, and we will not encourage lending if destruction is going on faster than lending." He could not find bankers who would say that, but he could find those who said he was a theorist. But is not starvation practical? Are not returning immigrants practical? If you are destroying the means of keeping laborers at work, because you are destroying more than you produce, is not that practical? But where is the banker who cares about that? All they ask is whether stocks are up, and thus they bring on a crisis. And that he called a day of settlement, a day of deciding who was to win and who to lose. Suppose a man had always lived steadily and had always produced more than he had consumed. He has lodged the surplus in a bank. Has that bank been foolish and lent to insolvent persons? If the bank does not stand the man is ruined, and the bigger the bank the bigger the alarm. It is never so with the Bank of England.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND NEVER PROMOTES SPECULATION.

It never lends except to steady traders who always produce more than they consume. It never makes crises. But there are other banks which do in both England and America.

There was an objection which had been urged upon him, and he admitted it was true. It is said that the question of whether or not a nation can afford any particular thing is a hard one, and cannot be determined by any rule. That was so, but was the truth he enunciated any the less a truth because it was hard to be discovered? Is it any the less a truth because it deals with 40,000,000 of people instead of one man, and it is hard to find what the 40,000,000 are about? But it is not really impossible to find out to a reasonable certainty, any more than it is impossible to calculate how many children will probably be born next year. If you will only watch well the indications, and if your writers will only take the trouble, you will find out the probable course things are taking, and then you will not be ruined by the bankers.

HISTORY OF CERTAIN CRISES.

Now let us apply these tests to historical events. What was the cause of the great English crisis of '47? There was a failure of the potato crop in Ireland, and of the cotton crop in America, and everybody who had been counting on potatoes and cotton found there were none. So fewer things were bought, and fewer things were sent to buy them, and there was a great crisis. It was the day of settlement, of finding out who were the losers. So it was in '66. We spent too much on railways, and we beautified towns on goods that were sent to Marseilles and to other places, and that never came back or reproduced themselves. What happened in America? In 1843 you exported $40,000,000 in merchandise, and what did you get back?—$20,000,000 in gold. Twenty millions of pebbles would have done as well as that gold. Gold alone cannot enrich a nation. There is nothing that impoverishes a nation like gold, if the gold makes nothing. So you Americans sent away your forty millions in goods, and got back your twenty millions in gold—twenty millions of a perfectly useless metal. And what happened ought to teach a lesson to those people who think a nation is richer because it has gold. Recently a great deal has been said about the panic of 1873, and about Jay Cooke, and the large part he played in it. But the panic was only the first revelation of a great mischief. What was done on that day did not cause the trouble. The harm had been done before. Jay Cooke and others had bought a great many railway bonds, and had taken in return for their capital pieces of paper. What wonder there was a panic! Every dollar spent on those railways was wasted.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

The war, he said, had no doubt a great deal to do with these things. A greater quantity of goods was ordered, a greater quantity of arms was required, more wares of all kinds were wanted. Under such a condition of things he could very well understand the necessity of a paper currency. Its effects were obvious. The American people had to be taxed to find bayonets for the Government, and the only way to meet this emergency was by the issue of pieces of paper. The first issue and its necessity, he could, as he had said, very well understand, but when it became a matter of making further issues, he wished to indicate what it was that had happened. They had said to the banks that they should issue so many millions more of paper, and the process of the purchase and destruction of property immediately began. New mines that were not wanted were opened, new railroads for which there was no necessity were promoted and pushed forward, and immediately every element of speculation came into operation. The result was destruction of property. In this matter he did not refer to the first issue of paper, of which he admitted the necessity, but to those subsequent issues, which gave rise to speculation and to the destruction of property.

THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.

The lecturer next referred to the system of protection, which he said was nothing more than a decree on the part of the Legislature that Americans should not work at that labor which produced most, and which gave them the best returns, but that they should work at those things which gave them less advantages. That was the meaning of the word protection. It amounted to no more, he said, than if the people of America were to raise a subscription and pension the people of New-England or of Pennsylvania for sending certain American goods into the market. In this way he thought that protection was willful, wasteful, and wanton. He reminded his hearers that loans always came to the country not in money, but in goods, and that what the spendthrift got was goods, which he received with the maxim "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." They borrowed goods to fill up this gap which their speculations had caused, and then they found that the gap, instead of lessening, gradually grew wider. He then adverted to the Usury laws of the country, observing upon their deleterious effects, and claiming that men were not permitted to charge upon discounts beyond a certain sum.

A gentleman on the platform remarked that that was the rule in this State.

Prof. Price said that was a misfortune. In England they had learned experience and wisdom, and where the means of lending became smaller the natural effect was that the thing borrowed became dearer.

He concluded his lecture rather abruptly by declaring that he wished to have remembered the principles he enunciated before the Chamber of Commerce, and above all things he was opposed to the evils resulting from inflation.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE—MASS-MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE—SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Yesterday the position of affairs between the steam-ship companies and the 'longshoremen remained the same as on Saturday. Very few of the strikers were to be seen during the day along South or West streets, owing, no doubt, to the severity of the weather. Many of the men are still convinced that they will eventually gain the day, though by what means it is to be accomplished they do not seem to know. The only topic of conversation among them during the day was the mass-meeting to be held in the evening at the Cooper Union. Great things are expected to result from this demonstration.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was filled last evening by the 'longshoremen who responded to the call of their leaders for a "mass-meeting." The meeting was orderly throughout, and the few policemen scattered around the room found their task of preserving the peace an easy one. George Francis Train sat on one of the chairs in the front row, but took no part in the proceedings. Every place where a man could sit or stand was occupied. The principal officers of the various 'longshoremen's unions acted as ushers and preserved order. At a few minutes past 8 the meeting was called to order by Mr. Roger Burke, President of the 'Longshoremen's Convention, who read a brief essay on the subject of "Labor and Capital," in which capital was severely "handled." He then introduced Mr. Richard O'Gorman, and proposed that he should take the chair. The motion was carried, and Mr. O'Gorman briefly addressed the meeting. He said there was no natural antagonism between labor and capital; on the contrary, it was by the union of both that the prosperity, happiness, and security of communities depend, and any quarrel between them was a great disaster. Whenever it did occur in this City heretofore, a great loss invariably befel the community. The speaker counseled moderation generally during the present strike, and hoped that from that meeting would come some practical accommodation of the disagreement between the 'longshoremen and their employers.

The Chairman then by request read some resolutions. The preamble set forth that the 'longshoremen felt that unjust demands were made upon them and desired that their case should be fully and fairly laid before the public. It was

Resolved, That they would yield to no man, rich or poor, in their respect for the rights of capital, and in their solicitude for the welfare of the Port and City of New-York; that they have always been willing to give their labor at the lowest price that would secure them the necessaries of life for their families; that they have always been willing to bear their share in reducing the port charges, and have recently offered to reduce their wages to forty cents per hour in the day and sixty cents (instead of eighty) at night; that the merchants and stevedores now require a further reduction at a rate at which it would be impossible for the working men to support their families in comfort and decency; that rent and the necessaries of life are as high now as ever they were; that they have not hitherto been able to earn more wages on an average than $12 a week each; that the same kind of labor now commands higher wages in Boston and Philadelphia than it has hitherto done here; that they are now taking a step most painful to all of them, their only object being the attainment of a fair and permanent settlement; that they congratulated their fellow-workmen on the calm and dignified bearing they have sustained since the beginning of the strike, and renewed their trust that no act of disorder shall cast discredit on their proceedings or outstep the law; that they recognize their obligations to the press for the fair manner in which their case generally was laid before the public; that, in conclusion, they did not believe it was for the interest of the City that they or any other body of laboring men should be compelled to give their work for wages too small to enable them to live in comfort and respectability, and they submitted their claims to the consideration of their fellow-citizens, and invoked the verdict of public opinion in their favor.

Mr. Joseph Jennings was then introduced, and he told his audience that this fight is now being made as it should be, not against ship-owners, but against the firm of stevedores known as the Walsh Brothers, and no others. These Walsh Brothers, he said, were defrauding the capitalists as well as oppressing the workingmen. He would urge the owners of sailing vessels to call a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and demand that those stevedores should be set aside, and then there would be no difficulty. He also pressed the men to hold fast to their independence now, or let those stevedores be their masters forever. One of them made a statement in Wall street that he could do what he liked with the ignorant 'longshoremen. At this stage one voice cried out, "He's a liar," and a man in the body of the hall stood up and endeavored to make what was understood to be a speech on behalf of the stevedores. He caused quite a commotion for a few seconds, but the cries of "Put him out" were promptly obeyed and he was removed, after which order was restored and the proceedings went on.

The next speaker was Major William Burrow, who was introduced by the Chairman as a man who once earned his bread in the sweat of his brow. He said that $12 a week to each 'longshoreman, meant the distribution of the enormous sum of $6,000,000 a year in this City and Brooklyn and Jersey, and this item was something worth the consideration of every citizen. He thought that labor was justified in combining for its own advantage as well as capital, and if railroad Presidents agree to add so much money for delivering a bushel of corn, it means that so much is added to the working man's bread, and he certainly has a right to agree with his fellow-working men that he shall try to get what will buy that bread. What would a few policemen amount to if the great mass of the people were ground down and then rose up and demanded justice? Could they have the advantage of an education for their children if they were not let earn enough to send their children to school? It was not right to expect that the Board of Health should find comfort and cleanliness where the dweller had not the means of living in ordinary decency.

The Chairman next introduced an old acquaintance in the person of a "working man" named Griffin, who holds a political sinecure under the auspices of Tammany, and always manages to make himself prominent at working men's meetings as "Secretary" of a working men's "association" that has no existence. After begging of his hearers not to consider him a demagogue, he made a fire-brand speech, which, in justice to the 'longshoremen, it must be said, fell harmlessly on the audience. Griffin was followed by Ex-Rebel Colonel John R. Fellows, who rushed into politics directly. A genuine working man named Daly next made a long and rambling speech, in which he told the 'longshoremen that they must depend on themselves for sustenance during the struggle, and not on any trades' union organization; also, that if they would save themselves from ruin, they must hold out now to the bitter end—both of which sentiments were applauded long and loudly. The last speaker, a Mr. O'Grady, made the only intelligible speech of the evening, and it was clear that he was the only one who understood the 'longshoremen's case. He showed that they were not striking against the ship-owners, but against the stevedores who made ruinous contracts in the Summer which they hoped the severities of a hard Winter would compel the 'longshoremen to assist them in carrying out. At the conclusion of Mr. O'Grady's temperate and clever address the meeting was declared adjourned, and the audience quietly dispersed.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The White Star steam-ship Celtic, which left Liverpool Nov. 19 and Queenstown Nov. 20, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by three days. We are once more indebted to the management of the line for liberal additions to our European files.

PHASES OF CRIME.

THE NORTH-WESTERN BOND FORGERIES.

REARREST IN PHILADELPHIA OF GEORGE F. HILT—THE PRISONER HELD FOR FURTHER HEARING—OTHER ARRESTS TO BE MADE—THE PRETEXT FOR RETAINING HIM.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—George F. Hilt, who was arrested in this city last week by New-York and Government detectives, on the charge of counterfeiting Government bonds and currency, and detained here through the efforts of a private detective agency, was again arrested this afternoon by an officer of this private agency, on the charge of uttering forged bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company. Hilt was arraigned before Alderman Beitler, and every effort was made to prevent the proceedings gaining publicity. From the efforts of the prosecution and their show of evidence, and the complaisance of the Alderman, it was very evident that no efforts are to be spared to keep the Government and New-York detectives from getting hold of Hilt on Wednesday next, the day put down for his hearing before a United States Commissioner. Counsel was retained by the detective agency to conduct the prosecution.

The first witness was Abraham W. Rand, a stove and range dealer, who swore that in September last Hilt came to him and told him his insurance company was in trouble, and asked him to negotiate fifteen bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company. He told him he would do the best he could, and Mr Wilhelm, Hilt's clerk, brought to him the bonds. He took them to Drexel & Co., and raised on them the money wanted. Sixty days afterward he was informed by Mr. Drexel's house that the bonds were fraudulent.

Mr. Charles H. Godfrey, the confidential clerk of Drexel & Co., swore that his house received the bonds from Rand and loaned money on them. They were sent to the New-York house, and the chief there subsequently referred them to the officers of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company. The railroad company returned them with the word "counterfeit" stamped on the face of the bond and of every coupon.

Mr. L. Sykes, of No. 52 Wall street, Vice President and Treasurer of the Chicago and North-western Road, swore that he received early in November fifteen of the bonds from Drexel & Co., six through the hands of W. & J. O'Brien, and nine from Drexel's. They all bore the identical stamp, and were fraudulent. The fifteen that came directly and indirectly through Drexel & Co. were discovered to be fraudulent the day after they were received. He, Mr. Sykes, received in all fifty fraudulent bonds; the balance of the fifty were not discovered to be fraudulent until Nov. 25, the day after they were received by the company.

Counsel asked to have Hilt bound over for a hearing on Friday next. He said he had other evidence to offer and that other persons were to be captured, and it would be advisable to hold the defendant until that day, an opinion in which the Alderman coincided.

LAWLESSNESS IN ARKANSAS.

MASKED ROBBERS AND MURDERERS PURSUED BY A SHERIFF—A SHARP FIGHT AND A CAPTURE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 30.—On Wednesday night last, five masked men, believed to be the Gads Hillers, went to a country store on the Petit Jean River, in Yell County, about seventy miles west of this city. They shot and killed the proprietor, and robbed the store. They then robbed a trading boat lying in the river, after which they decamped. The Sheriff and posse started in pursuit of the robbers, who separated, two coming toward Little Rock and three going in another direction. The Sheriff followed the two first mentioned, and overtook them yesterday morning sixteen miles above here. A fight ensued, in which the Sheriff was shot and badly wounded by the robbers, who in turn were both badly wounded by the Sheriff's posse and captured, brought to this city, and lodged in jail. The Sheriff will probably recover.

CRIME IN DELAWARE.

STRANGE STATEMENT FROM A JUROR—TRIAL OF A. K. WOODWARD.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 30.—One of the jurors in the trial of Taylor, who was acquitted of the murder of Mackey, at Newcastle, on Friday, states that if the jury had been polled on the rendition of the verdict four of their number would have refused their assent to it. After fasting fifty-eight hours they agreed to remain silent while the others gave the verdict, but if asked individually would have disagreed with the majority.

The trial of Aaron K. Woodward for killing a boy named Luken while stealing chestnuts, is now progressing at Newcastle. The jury is composed almost entirely of farmers, who sympathize with Woodward, as he was defending his property from a gang of marauding boys, who greatly annoy the farmers in this vicinity.

MURDER IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.

BRANTFORD, Ontario, Nov. 30.—James McNamara fatally stabbed Donald McKinnon with a penknife, in a house of ill-fame, in the east end of town, on Sunday morning. It appears McKinnon met some friends up town on Saturday evening, and drank freely. He started for home late in the evening, but stopped on his way at the house of ill-fame, where he remained all night. In the morning, upon entering the front room of the house, McNamara, who was in the room, jumped up, and without provocation, sprang at McKinnon with an open penknife and stabbed him. The latter retreated to a bed-room, where he was again attacked by McNamara, and stabbed three times. McKinnon was heard to cry, "Oh, let me lay on the bed to die," when he staggered toward the bed, dying in a few minutes. McNamara fled immediately, but the Police tracked him in the snow to the barn of a Mr. Griffin, where he surrendered without offering resistance. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

TERRIBLE ITALIAN MURDER.

FIGHT IN A CROSBY STREET SALOON—A LABORER STABBED BY AN ITALIAN MUSICIAN—ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

On last Saturday night the beer saloon No. 95 Crosby street, formerly kept by "Capt. Krack" as a notorious resort for thieves and disreputable women, was formally opened as an Italian beer saloon by Antonio Romani, who originally was a "padrone," or boss organ-grinder. On Saturday night the place was crowded with Italians, most of whom were natives of Naples, of which part of the Italian nation Romani is also a native. Among this party were a number who were born in the town of St. Arsenio, in the Province of Salerno, Naples. A portion of these men were members of the Italian secret society known as the "Cammoro," and others were not. Among them were Arsenio Ippolito, aged thirty-five, of No. 118 Mott street; his brother-in-law, Michel Jose, of the same place; Alsanio Costa, of No. 68 Baxter street; and Antonio Gallo, of No. 97 Crosby street. On Saturday night these men quarreled and a dangerous fight seemed likely to ensue; but the disturbance was quelled by the proprietor. Last night the party met again, and about 11:45 o'clock a quarrel commenced between Gallo and Jose. Romain sent out his bar-tender, Lorenzo Camponano, to find a Police officer, and at the same time made peace between the belligerents. They at once began to fight again, and each seized a chair. Ippolito jumped in between them to separate them. He was struck on the head with a chair and knocked down. By this time the fight had become to a great extent a general one, and knives and razors were drawn. The noise of the disturbance had attracted a number of persons passing by, among whom was Mr. Joseph Kolningsberg, a merchant of No. 22 Duane street. These persons congregated outside the door of the saloon, but, seeing the Italians with knives and bottles in their hand, were afraid to enter. Ippolite, on being knocked down with the chair, endeavored to rise and in doing so struck at Gallo, whom he imagined had felled him with the chair. Gallo, who had a huge stiletto in his hand, at once stabbed Ippolito twice, and dashed out into the street, brandishing his weapon, and breaking through the crowd, dropped the stiletto in the gutter, where it was picked up by Mr. Kolimpberg. Ippolito, on being stabbed, fell again to the floor, crying: "My God, I am murdered." By this time the bartender, Camponano, had found Officer Flay, who ran to the station-house and informed Capt. Allaire of the occurrence. A stretcher was procured and Ippolito taken to the station-house. He was bleeding terribly. One stab had severed an artery in the left thigh; the other in the back had evidently passed through the kidneys. The weapon used by Gallo and picked up by Mr. Koeningsberg is an ordinary butcher's steel, about sixteen inches long, filed to a sharp point, and made to resemble a three-edged cane-sword. An ambulance was at once summoned from Bellevue Hospital and Ippolito removed to that institution. The ambulance surgeon pronounced Ippolito's wounds fatal, and said he could not possibly live until this evening. Ippolito, who is a fine-looking man, was employed with his brother-in-law, Michael Jose, grading the Dry Dock Railroad. Capt. Allaire and Sergeant Meekin proceeded to search for Gallo, whom they finally discovered and apprehended at No. 45 Crosby street. On being brought into the station house he was positively identified by Ippolito and Romani, the keeper of the saloon. Gallo is a musician by profession, and plays at private parties. All the witnesses excepting Mr. Koeningsberg were locked up by Capt. Allaire.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

About 10:30 o'clock last night an altercation took place in the apartments of William Larkin, aged twenty-five years, No. 427 East Fourteenth street, between the occupant and John J. Doran, during which the latter drew from his pocket a razor and cut Larkin in the left side, inflicting a serious wound. The injured man was borne to Bellevue Hospital, and Doran was arrested by the Police of the Eighteenth Precinct.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

As Officer Gallagher, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was patrolling through Mott street last night, he followed two young men who acted in a suspicious manner. The officer perceived that the men were following a woman. As they reached Prince street one of them, Frank Cowie, of No. 180 Elizabeth street, snatched a valuable shawl from one Ellen Smith. The officer pursued Cowie and succeeded in arresting him after he had succeeded in passing the shawl to his accomplice. He was locked up.

A CLERGYMAN ROBBED.

Rev. John P. Bitler, of No. 155 Worth street, got on a Third avenue car, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday evening. There were quite a number of persons on the rear platform of the car, and as the reverend gentleman endeavored to make his way inside he was rudely jostled in the doorway of the car by two flashily-dressed men, who almost immediately after jumped off the platform and ran through Twenty-second street toward Broadway. Rev. Mr. Bitler then found that his watch, an open-faced gold English lever, valued at $120, was missing. On examination it was found that the watch had been stolen in the usual way, the pin having been wrenched out of the watch-ring. The plundered clergyman reported his loss at the Detective Office yesterday evening.

THE BERGEN TUNNEL EXPLOSION.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY TAKEN AT THE CORONER'S INQUEST YESTERDAY.

Coroner Jacob Reinhardt commenced his inquest in Kinne's Hall, Jersey City Heights, last evening, over the remains of Elijah Harvey, the blacksmith, and James Horan, his helper, who were killed on Thanksgiving eve by the powder explosion in the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel, through Bergen Hill. Hon. Charles H. Winfield was present at the examination, but as counsel for whom did not transpire. John Farrel, foreman of a gang of the laborers employed on the tunnel, testified that on the Monday previous to the explosion he saw the blacksmith and two boys experimenting with some waste powder, and reprimanded them. The blacksmith retorted that the risk was his. A laborer named Fallon, who was at work on the tunnel near the place of the accident, thought the explosion was a blast. It was so heavy that he felt apprehensive. To save himself as far as possible from harm he threw himself down on his hands—being then under the impression that there would be a second blast. A few moments later he heard some one say that two men had been killed. He saw lights above and Farrel carrying away the body of the helper.

Testimony was offered as to the safety of the powder employed at the tunnel for blasting purposes. It is known as Rent-rock, and is entirely non-explosive. The manufacturer said that a red-hot poker could be thrust into it, and it would not explode; without using the percussion cap and the fuse it could not be made to explode. Some of the powder was thrown on the fire in the room in which the inquest was held. It burned like illuminating powder, and emitted a pink-colored flame. McAndrews, the contractor, also testified, but to nothing of interest, and the inquest was adjourned to Thursday evening.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION ON MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S DEATH.

The President of the Board of Education yesterday issued the following:

To the School Officers and Teachers of the Public Schools.

By a sudden visitation of God, the Chief Magistrate of our City, Hon. William F. Havemeyer, has been stricken down in the midst of his official duties, and while apparently in the enjoyment of robust health.

It is proper that a suitable respect be paid to one so highly honored during his life, and whose career has been so clearly marked by uprightness of purpose. Mr. Havemeyer was a sincere friend of our public schools, for whose welfare he was ever solicitous, warmly sympathizing with the teachers and constantly anxious for the proper instruction as well as for the health and comfort of the pupils.

I recommend that the flags upon all buildings under the charge of the Board of Education be placed at half staff until after the day of the funeral, and, by the authority vested in me, I direct that the schools and colleges under the control of the Board of Education and the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New-York be closed on the day of the funeral.

By order, WM. H. NEILSON,
President of the Board of Education.

A NEW POLAR EXPEDITION.

The following letter has been received by Sir Henry Rawlinson from the First Lord of the Treasury, announcing that her Majesty's Government have determined to send forth a new Polar expedition. Sir Henry Rawlinson expresses his opinion that this "announcement will be received with equal gratification by geographers and men of science, by the naval service, and by the nation at large:"

NO. 10 DOWNING STREET, WHITEHALL, Nov. 17, 1874.

DEAR SIR HENRY RAWLINSON: Her Majesty's Government have had under consideration the representations made by you on behalf of the council of the Royal Geographical Society, the council of the Royal Society, the British Association, and other eminent scientific bodies, in favor of a renewed expedition, under conduct of Government, to explore the region of the North Pole, and I have the honor to inform you that, having carefully weighed the reasons set forth in support of such an expedition, the scientific advantages to be derived from it, its chances of success, as well as the importance of encouraging that spirit of maritime enterprise which has ever distinguished the English people, her Majesty's Government have determined to lose no time in organizing a suitable expedition for the purposes in view.

I remain yours faithfully, B. DISRAELI.

A Dundee correspondent telegraphs that Sir Leopold McClintock, Capt. Allen Young, and two dock-yard officials, had visited Dundee for the purpose of making an inspection, on behalf of the Government, of several of the vessels belonging to that port, and engaged in the seal and whale fishings. In the course of the day a survey of ships which might be regarded as suitable for the proposed expedition was made, but nothing was arranged as to chartering or purchasing any of them. At the same time general satisfaction was expressed with the equipment and appearance of the steamers. Sir Leopold, Capt. Young, and the other officers, left Dundee for Aberdeen and Peterhead, with the view of ascertaining the suitability of any ships which may be available at either of these ports.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS NEITHER SOLD NOR TO BE SOLD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The following will appear in the Philadelphia *Press* to-morrow:

"The rumors of the sale or transfer of the *Press* property and change of the management have been so rife, and have assumed such shape during the past week, that it is judged best to set them at rest by an explicit and authoritative contradiction. No sale of the *Press* has been made, nor is any contemplated. There will be no transfer of the paper on the 1st of January next, which remains now, as it always has been, in sole proprietorship of Hon. John W. Forney. There will be no change in the editorial staff of the *Press* with the new year.

AN OYSTER BOAT RUN DOWN, AND SIX MEN DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—In Chesapeake Bay, on Sunday morning, an unknown schooner ran down an oyster pungy, and six men were drowned. The schooner paid no attention to the disaster it had caused, but sailed off on its course.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—The oyster pungy Mayflower was run into and sunk at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, off Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay, about thirty miles below Baltimore, by an unknown schooner. George Warner, captain of the pungy, John Bower, John Smithfield, James McKim, and an unknown passenger were drowned. Thomas J. Green, the owner of the Mayflower, and Joseph Filman, of Boston, clung to the rigging several hours, but the cold was so intense that Filman died from exposure. About 4 P. M. yesterday Green was rescued by farmers from Kent Island.

THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 30.—A convention of the American Cheap Transportation Association commences here to-morrow morning. The session will be held in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall. Many delegates have already arrived, and more are arriving on every train.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

ANNUAL DINNER AT DELMONICO'S—TOASTS AND SPEECHES.

The one hundred and eighteenth anniversary dinner of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York came off last evening at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. The large dining room, in which the guests assembled at 6 P. M., was tastefully decorated and draped with national emblems and flags, and in an alcove was Bernstien's orchestral band, which played Scottish and old English airs during the repast. One hundred and fifty guests sat down to dine, and among them were several members of kindred societies. The President, Robert Gordon, sat at the head of the centre table, with E. M. Pellew, of the St. George's Society, on his right, and Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, of the New-England Society, on his left. Besides these gentlemen there were on either hand Rev. Drs. Taylor and Thomson, Richard Irvin, R. M. Ferrie, R. Dinwiddie, J. T. Johnston, Rev. Dr. Inglis, Dr. Colville, and R. S. Kane. The remainder of the guests were nearly all members of the society. The *menu* contained besides the regular Delmonico banquet several Scotch dishes and *entrées*, such as haggis and oaten cake. After the last course the first toast, "The day an a' wha honor it," was announced by the President, Mr. Gordon, who spoke briefly of the purposes and objects of the society, and the necessity for its warm support by the members. Mr. McPherson responded. The next toast, "The Queen," was responded to by Mr. Lombard, who sang the English national anthem, "God Save the Queen," the society joining in the chorus. After this, "The President of the United States" was offered, and replied to by Mr. Sweet, who sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Then came the fourth toast, "The Land o' Cakes," responded to by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle. He thanked the Society for the honor it had conferred on him in having made him one of its chaplains, and then reviewed succinctly the grandeur and beauty of Scotland's scenery, poetry, music, religion, and history. His remarks were greeted with frequent demonstrations of pleasure, and, at their conclusion, the gentleman played some popular Scottish airs on the Highland pipes. The next toast, "The Land we Live in," was replied to John T. Johnston, after which Mr. Lombard sang "Scots wha ha'e wi' Wallace bled." "The Sister Societies and their Representatives, our Honored Guests," was the sixth toast, and was severally responded to by E. M. Pellew, of St. George's, Mr. Swords, of St. Nicholas, and Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, of the New-England Society. Each speaker made a short and pleasant speech. The seventh toast was to have been "The State and City of New-York," to which the late Mayor Havemeyer was expected to respond. But the President read a letter from the deceased received yesterday, in which he said that he regretted his inability to attend, "as he had already a prior engagement to fulfill in the evening." Mr. Gordon then related the manner of the late Mayor's demise, and added that, out of courtesy to him, the toast would be omitted. The remaining toasts were, "The Strangers who have Honored us with their Presence," "Our Ex-Presidents," "Our New Members," "Honest Men and Bonnie Lasses," and "May care and trouble never fash, but mirth and joy be wi ye a'." Before the close of the festivities the Treasurer announced that last evening he had received $1,600, a sum sufficient to place the fund in working order again. It was late ere the end of the programme was reached.

THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The King of Hawaii will not leave for Washington till Saturday next, as he wishes to visit all the points of interest in the city before his departure. Last evening the King gave a reception to several city officials at his hotel.

SMALL-POX IN NEW-JERSEY.

Saturday last a man named John O'Neill, armed with a pass from an Overseer of the Poor, Russell G. Dudley of Jersey City, presented himself at the County Almshouse at Snake Hill, and demanded accommodations. He was put in with the three hundred other paupers who are wintering in the poor-house. Yesterday County Physician Stout visited the place, and while roaming about met O'Neill. He was impressed with the belief from O'Neill's appearance that the man was suffering from small pox, and further examination convinced the County Physician that the man had been suffering from the disease for six days. He was sent to the hospital. Mr. Dudley stated that he did know that the man had small-pox or any other contagious disease. So far no one of the inmates with whom O'Neill was brought in contact has been attacked by the malady.

A NOVEL WINDOW.

Visitors to Europe have always a vivid remembrance of the jewelry and fancy stores of the Rue de la Paya, Rue St. Honore, and the Boulevards of Paris, particularly the window displays, when contrasted with those at New-York and Brooklyn. The stocks of the latter are as large and varied, but the conformation of the show-cases does not allow for a fair display. The riddle has been solved by A. M. Hays & Co., of No. 23 Maiden lane, New-York. The senior partner of the firm, on his last visit to Paris, purchased an entire French window, with all its fittings complete, the size being about ten feet square, and the whole arrangement is a novelty. Plated rods, to which patent brackets are attached, pass through the window horizontally, and on these are laid plate glass shelves of peculiar construction—the size varying from two feet to ten inches—on which are laid the jewelry, &c., the show being changed each day. The arrangement is very attractive, as is proved by the crowd of onlookers. This store is one of the sights of New-York, and contains an elegant stock of bijouterie and fancy goods, including several fine bronzes, such as Pandora at the Toilet, &c., Vienna novelties, the new faceted necklaces and sets, Mme. Angot baskets, and a rich display of diamonds, musical boxes, &c. Parties will find upon visiting this establishment that their prices are beyond competition.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Messrs. Fairbanks & Co., No. 311 Broadway, have received a telegram announcing that the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, has just awarded the first premium, two silver medals, to the Fairbanks scales. These manufacturers seem to have it all their own weigh in scale-making and to hold the balance of power.—*Evening Post.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Coughs and Colds.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our" teeth all white,
Keep our gums in sound condition,
Make our breath sweet, pure, and right—
Do all this by simply using
SOZODONT by day and night.

Rev. Mr. Alliger, of Jamaica, Long Island, suffered for years with sore throat, which clergymen and speakers are subject to. He obtained immediate relief from GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Depot, No. 451 6th av.; sold by all druggists; 50 cents and $1 a bottle; in quarts at $2 50, in which there is a great saving.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Atkinson's White Rose,
55 cents a bottle.
W. M. GILES & CO., Chemists,
No. 451 6th av., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c. Try it.

For a First-class Dress or Business Hat go to the manufacturer, ESPENCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.,
Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

MARRIED.

AYRES—BOGART.—At Newport, R. I., Nov. 26, 1874, by Rev. J. P. White, D. D., D. C. AYRES, M. D., of Green Bay, Wis., to S. AUGUSTA BOGART, daughter of the late Dr. Charles Cotton, of Newport. No cards.

GOSCHEN—CLARK.—At Grace Church, Lyons, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1874, by Rev. William H. Williams, WILLIAM EDWARD GOSCHEN, of her Britannic Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to HARRIET HOLISTER, only daughter of the late Darius Clark, of the City of New-York.

LABAW—MOSHER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the Reformed Church of Griggstown, N. J., by Rev. R. G. Williams, assisted by Rev. John Gardner, Rev. GEORGE W. LABAW, of Saugerties, N. Y., to KATE B., eldest daughter of L. H. Mosher, M. D.

NEWCOMBE—HOPPER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Arthur H. Warner, of St. Luke's Church, FREDERICK H. NEWCOMBE, Jr., to ANNA EVELINA HOPPER, all of this City.

DIED.

BRIDGES.—At his residence in Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 30, after a short illness, CHARLES BRIDGES, in the 75th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Nov. 28, MARY ANN, wife of Stewart Brown.

Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th av., corner 10th st., on Tuesday morning, Dec 1, at 10:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

CLAY.—On Nov. 29, at No. 38 Union square, ELIZABETH CLAY, daughter of the late Ralph Clay.

CONKLIN.—At the residence of her grandfather, V. H. Hallock, Woodsburg, Long Island, on Seventh day eve, 28th inst., of diphtheria, HENRIETTA, only child of James and Anna H. Conklin, aged 3 years and 9 days.

Funeral will be held at Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, Long Island, on Third day, 1st prox., at 12 o'clock M. Train leaves James slip, via Long Island Railroad, at 9:30.

DODD.—In Jersey City, Sunday morning, Nov. 29, Col. JOSEPH DODD, aged 84 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 59 Grand st., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

FELT.—On the 28th inst., at Richmond, Va., H. B. FELT, late of the firm of Felt & Drake, New-York City.

Funeral services at the residence of B. P. Baker, near Tompkinsville Landing, Staten Island, Tuesday, 10:30 A. M.

GROVER.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 29, of typhoid fever, JULIA, daughter of Lewis C. and Caroline Grover.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 57 Washington st., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock.

HAVEMEYER.—Suddenly, Hon. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor of the City.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MIDDLETON.—On Sunday, the 29th inst., after a lingering illness, ANN MIDDLETON, widow of the late Robert Middleton, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to her funeral, from her late residence, No. 220 East 13th st., on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

MOORE.—At Hastings, on Hudson, on Sunday, Nov. 29, SAMUEL MOORE, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence at Hastings, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the trains leaving Thirtieth Street Depot at 8:25, and from 43d st. at 9:10 A. M.

MONTANT.—On Monday morning, Nov. 30, at his residence, No. 49 West 22d st., ALPHONSE P. MONTANT, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Vincent de Paul Church, 23d st., near 6th av., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock.

PETERSON.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, at her late residence, No. 253 Ewen st., Brooklyn, E. D., SARAH D., wife of Enoch J. Peterson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the South 3d st., Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

PRENTISS.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, VASHTI E., wife of John Prentiss, of Westfield, N. J.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother, W. W. Backus, No. 1,495 Pacific st., Brooklyn, (between Brooklyn and Kingston avs.,) on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock. Take East New-York cars from ferries.

SACKETT.—On Tuesday, 17th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, at Weimar, Saxe Weimar, Germany, after a short and painful illness, CHARLOTTE Y., wife of Hon. William A. Sackett, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Funeral to take place at the residence of Prof. Root, Clinton, N. Y. Time to be announced hereafter.

STECID.—ANNIE STECID, the beloved wife of William, residing at No. 214 East 38th st., departed this life Saturday, Nov. 28, in the 25th year of her age. She was a daughter of John Slattery, native of the County Kerry, Ireland.

Her remains will be removed for interment, at 1 o'clock Tuesday, Dec. 1, to Flatbush Cemetery. Friends are requested to attend without further notice.

TALBOT.—In this City, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29.

STURGES.—At his residence, No. 40 East 36th st., in this City, on the evening of the 28th November, of pneumonia, JONATHAN STURGES, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Church, corner of 5th av. and 29th st., on Tuesday, the 1st of December, at 4 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. A service will be held at his late residence for the relatives of the family at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment on Wednesday.

after a short illness, CHARLES N. TALBOT, aged 62.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 62 5th av., Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WARDWELL.—In Montclair, N. J., Nov. 29, 1874, GEORGE S. WARDWELL, aged 80 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Providence and Philadelphia papers please copy.

YATES.—Nov. 30, CATHERINE, daughter of the late Gen. Charles Yates, in the 20th year of her age.

Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 217 West 44th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

EXTRAORDINARY! ART EXHIBITION.

Probably the finest and most valuable collection of Pictures ever shown in this City is now on free exhibition day and evening, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

This collection comprises some 250 paintings, many by the most renowned of the living masters of modern art.

Special attention is requested to the following extraordinary pictures:

MRELE—The Right Path.
BOSCH—The Railroad Crossing.
VOLKERS—Market Scene in Hungary.
LEINWEBBER—Blind Man's Buff.
LEJEUNE—The Burial of the Bird.
ESCOSURA—The Serenade.
SAINTAIN—The Garden Ramble.

And works by Boughton, Coomans, Guerra, Dupre, Daubigny, Baugniet, Ducro, Gérome, Troyon, Rossi, Ziem, and many other of the eminent painters of the day.

These superb paintings will be sold by auction on the EVENINGS of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 9, and 10, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms. Catalogues ready.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

NOVEMBER 30, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—I READ YOUR REPORT OF REV. Henry Ward Beecher's sermon on Sunday Observances, but think he omitted a very important and common desecration of the Sabbath Day. We, as Episcopalians, repeat with each service, "six days thou shalt labor," &c., yet many with these words on their lips, compel unnecessary labor from others on the seventh day. Owning their own conveyances, they must ride to and from the place of worship. To accomplish this the hostler and coachman, as well as the horses, (which are included in the command to rest) are compelled to work. If the day is fine, extra touches to the harness and livery must be put on; buckles and buttons rubbed up, and if there is a mirror in the stable, coachee must scrupulously examine his entire uniform, which certainly would not be necessary only for the turnout. One coach I saw last Sunday, contained only one young lady about sixteen years of age. Of course, all this extra labor was for her especial benefit, although in direct violation of her God's express command. Often to the labor is added pain. I refer to the curved bit used to arch a horse's neck and give him a more stylish appearance.

There is a movement on foot urging a better observance of the Sabbath, to which I will give my earnest support. But much may also be accomplished by owners of horses and carriages practicing a little self-denial and allowing the day to be one of rest to their servants and cattle.

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES TYLER, No. 130 Chatham st.

THE CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN AND surgeon, Warren Stone, was correct when he stated that BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER possessed wonderful curative properties in diseases other than those of the kidneys and bladder, as this extraordinary case proves:

ROSEVILLE JUNCTION, Cal., April 13, 1874.

I take pleasure in informing you of my almost miraculous cure from the use of Bethesda Water. I had been under treatment of several physicians in Sacramento, Ohio, and my own town, Roseville, for Leucorrhœa, and had been troubled with swelled limbs and scrofula, fever sores on them, also an inward fever. After use of Bethesda two days, the inward fever left me entirely, and within the short space of two weeks, the sores on my limbs burst and discharged a large quantity of bloody matter; one of my knees was so stiff I could not bend it; after the sores quit discharging, the joint became flexible, as in health, my limbs healed, and at the present time I am able to go around as well as any one, enjoying the free use of my limbs, and am well, but shall continue the use of the water for some time to come, that it may not return. Yours respectfully,

Mrs. AMANDA M. SMITH.

Pamphlets free at depot and offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D.

ROOMS OF THE IMPORTERS' AND GROCERS' BOARD OF TRADE, No. 87 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1874.

A MEETING OF MERCHANTS WILL BE held TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the rooms of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, for the purpose of adopting appropriate resolutions expressive of sympathy for the loss experienced in the death of the late Jonathan Sturges.

WM. NEILSON, Secretary.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

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POLITICAL.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 291 East 4th st. GEORGE H. CORNELL, President.
CHARLES McCOLLEY, Secretary.

FISH AND FISHERIES.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

GENERAL HISTORY OF FISH CULTURE—FISHES ESPECIALLY WORTHY OF CULTIVATION—EFFORTS MADE FOR THE PROPAGATION OF SHAD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1874.

The report of Prof. S. F. Baird, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and United States Fish Commissioner, concerning the operations of the Commission on Fish and Fisheries for the years 1872 and 1873, is just about to issue from the Government Printing Office. The report in the first place describes the investigations that have been made into the decrease of food fishes, and afterward gives an account of the propagation of food fishes in the waters of the United States up to the time when the report closes. Much of the information which the report contains has been from time to time published in the newspapers, but portions of it are fresh, and all of it is exceedingly interesting. The following are extracts taken from the part of the report which relates to the propagation of food fishes, and shows, not only the importance of the work which the Commission has done, but the success which has attended their efforts, particularly in one of the most important branches of the work—the stocking of the rivers of the United States with shad:

GENERAL HISTORY OF FISH CULTURE.

The subject of securing from the fresh waters and the sea a larger supply of fish than they would spontaneously afford has attracted the attention of various nations from a very remote period; one of the simplest methods consisting in the collection of fish into natural or artificial ponds or reservoirs, and by allowing them to prey upon each other, or else by supplying food to them artificially. This was in vogue among the Romans, especially, and it is asserted that not unfrequently the food thus supplied consisted of the flesh of slaves, which it was claimed imparted to the fish a delicate flavor, especially to the lampreys and other favorite species. This method of treating fish is, however, scarcely to be regarded as a branch of fish-culture in its restricted sense. According to Soubeiran, in a recent and very complete summary of the history of fish-culture, the essays made in this direction in Europe were by Dom Pinchon, in the fifteenth century, at the Abbey of Reôme, near Montbard, in France, and in a manuscript dated A. D. 1420, belonging to the Baron de Montgaudry, describing his process, it is said that it is necessary to have long wooden boxes, with solid bottoms, but with wicker-works at the ends, open above, and covered with a willow grating. At the bottom of the box is to be placed a bed of fine sand, and a slight groove is to be made in the sand, in which to deposit the eggs, which have previously been fertilized. The trout is to be kept in a gentle current of water; and as soon as the discharge of ova has taken place, (the period of which is carefully watched for,) and these are fertilized by the milt of the male, the eggs are to be removed to the boxes referred to, and allowed to remain until hatched out. About the middle of the eighteenth century the subject of fish-culture was again brought into notice by the experiments of Lieut. Jacobi, of Hoenhausen. An account of his labor, forwarded to Count de Goldstein, was translated into Latin by that gentleman, and later into French by Duhamel du Monceau. The method adopted by Jacobi was that of modern times, namely, the squeezing of the ripe eggs from the body of the female into a dish partly filled with water, discharging upon this the milt of the male, stirring them well together, and afterward placing them in the boxes for hatching. The methods of Jacobi, and his results, seemed for many years to have passed into oblivion, although various experiments were made for some time after, in one country or another, looking more particularly toward the increase of the salmon and the trout. No material progress seems to have been made, however, until the time of Joseph Rémy, a simple fisherman of Bresse, a village in the Vosges, who, by his own ingenuity, discovered the general theory of artificial fecundation, and again carried into effect, but much more efficiently, the methods of Jacobi.

These methods he practiced with only one associate, named Gehin, for several years; but it was not until 1849 that they became known to the scientific world through Haxo and Prof. De Quatrefages. The subject was taken up by the French Government, and the final result was the erection, at Huningen, on the Rhine, of a great French national establishment for the artificial cultivation of fish, and their distribution to the adjacent waters, under the direction of Prof. Coste, of the College of France.

This took place in 1851, and the work was carried on by the French with varying success until the capture of Alsace and Lorraine by the Germans. The Huningen station, being now within the German limits, is still maintained as a piscicultural establishment, and is under the immediate charge of Dr. Haack, one of the most eminent pisciculturists in Europe. The *Salmonidæ* receive chief attention at this establishment, although some species of other families are cultivated. It was from this place that the salmon-eggs presented by the German Government to the United States were supplied.

At the present day there are few countries of Europe where fish-culture in some form is not prosecuted. There are numerous establishments in France, Germany, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Spain, &c., while even in India, Java, and Australia more or less attention is given to the subject. The claim has been raised in behalf of China as having earliest practiced pisciculture. But if by this we mean the artificial fecundation of fishes, and raising them in limited spaces, the assertion cannot be sustained. It is very true that great ingenuity is expended in China in securing the fertilized eggs of fishes after they have been already deposited by them, and in rearing the young, as well as in stocking waters with the most approved varieties. In this respect, indeed, they may be said to have prosecuted the art of aquiculture as well as agriculture from a period far antedating the practice of the same by any other nation. They, however, as far as the eggs of the fishes were concerned, confined their efforts to finding the localities where these had already been laid, or else to straining them out of the water by means of fine nets, mats, or gratings, and when they either hatched them out on the spot or carried them to great distances throughout the Empire. It is, however, for the United States that we may claim the fullest development of the art of pisciculture, both as to the perfection of its methods and the extent of its operations.

On the authority of the *Southern Cultivator*, Rev. Dr. John Bachman, of Charleston, S. C., as early as 1804, at the age of fourteen, impregnated and hatched the eggs of trout and other fishes. This has been questioned by some, but Dr. Slack, in his work on trout-culture, well remarks that Dr. Bachman's reputation as a Christian and a naturalist is too well established to permit us to doubt his word. It is not pretended, indeed, that the idea was original with him, but he probably found in the work of Duhamel Du Monceau the account of the methods of Jacobi, and imitated them. In 1853 Dr. Theodatus Garlick and Prof. Ashley established a fish-farm near Cleveland, Ohio, the result of their experiences being published in Dr. Garlick's work, entitled "A Treatise on the Artificial Propagation of Certain Kinds of Fish; Cleveland, Ohio, 1857." In 1859 Mr. Stephen H. Ainsworth, of West Bloomfield, N. Y., began his experiments, and has continued them up to the present time. Since then, numerous establishments have been started, more particularly devoted to the culture of the brook-trout, meeting a greater or less degree of practical and pecuniary success.

ACTION OF STATE AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS.

The recent establishment of the American Fish-Culturists' Association, a society designed to bring together those interested in the subject, promises to be of great benefit in advancing a correct knowledge of the best theory and practice of the science of fish culture. It is to this body, under the presidency of Mr. George Shepard Page, that we owe the first movements which resulted in the recognition, by Congress, of the national importance of fish-culture, and in the appropriations for the multiplication of useful food fishes in the national waters. It was in 1873 that the subject was presented to Congress and favorably acted upon; the result being an appropriation of $15,000 "for the introduction of shad into the waters of the Pacific States, the Gulf States and the Mississippi Valley, and of salmon, white fish, and other useful food fishes into the waters of the United States, to which they are best adapted," for the fiscal year of 1872-73, with a supplementary appropriation of $10,000 for the same year, having special reference to the propagation of shad. A further appropriation of $17,500 was subsequently made for the same object during the fiscal year of 1873-74. This action on the part of the United States was the natural culmination of what had already been done by many of the States, accelerated by the action of the American Fish Culturists' Association.

Year by year the number of States taking action in this matter and extending operations therein is increasing, and there is little doubt that before long nearly all the members of the Union will have Fish Commissioners duly appointed and qualified to act in reference to this important branch of our internal resources. While, however, the action of the Commissioners of the several States has reference to restricted localities, and to introducing new varieties, or increasing the supply in ponds, small lakes, and streams, they have not been disinterested enough to take charge of waters which constitute State boundaries, or where the benefits are likely to be shared, if not entirely reaped, by citizens of other States. For this reason some of the more important rivers, and the entire system of the great lakes, the best subjects for the experiment, have been entirely neglected; and as these constitute the common waters of the United States, it was thought desirable for Congress to take charge of them, and to do whatever was possible within a moderate cost to increase the supply of food to be derived from them. Thus, it was impossible to secure State action in stocking the Mississippi with the anadromous fishes, or bring [illegible] the [illegible] waters of the stream to spawn, the shad, for instance, which it is believed can be made as abundant in that river and its tributaries as it now is in any other waters.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF ANADROMOUS AND OTHER FISHES.

In reference to the fresh-water fishes most worthy to attract the attention of the General Government or of the States, the distinction between resident species and those that are anadromous, or which spend a part only of their life in the fresh waters and the remainder in the ocean, must be clearly borne in mind. The species which belong exclusively to fresh water, such as the brook-trout, the lake-trout, the land-locked salmon, the white-fish, the black bass, &c., are all well worthy of attention, and by judicious treatment can be introduced into new waters, or their numbers greatly increased in any particular locality. But, if after all, there is a direct relationship between the number of any kind of fish of a given weight and the amount of water needed to furnish a supply sufficient to add definitely to that weight of food; and when the limit has been reached, we cannot, without feeding artificially, advance upon the proportion. Where the waters are pure and constantly renewed, and a suitable supply of healthful food is furnished regularly, large numbers of fish may be kept and cultivated, where not one in ten thousand would find an ample supply of natural food; but, as a general rule, the expense of feeding is such as to render the sale at comparatively high prices necessary for a satisfactory result. It must be remembered, too, that however rapidly certain fish, especially the black bass, multiply in new waters, there is a limitation to their increase, as shown by the experience of the Potomac River. This fish was introduced into this stream in 1854 by Mr. William Shriver, of Wheeling; several mature fish having been transported in the water-tank of a locomotive from the Ohio River, at Wheeling, to Cumberland, on the Potomac. Not many years after, the young fish began to distribute themselves in numbers, and in time the entire river became thoroughly stocked with the new game. Starting at the head-waters of the river, the bass found immense numbers of *Cyprinidæ*, such as chubs, minnows, suckers, &c., as also of crawfish, insect-larvæ, and the like, which had been previously, for the greater part, undisturbed, except, perhaps, by the pickerel, and, having an ample supply of food, in accordance with the theory of natural selection, they multiplied to a prodigious extent. Year by year they extended their limits toward the mouth of the Potomac, until at the present time they are found in great abundance near Washington, and form a very attractive object of sport. I am, however, informed by residents on the Upper Potomac and its tributaries that the bass are becoming scarce, and that their numbers are much less than a few years ago, while, as a concomitant, the immense schools of smaller fry, formerly so abundant, have disappeared, a minnow in some localities being a rare sight. This is a very natural consequence, and must produce its result. In the increasing scarcity of herbivorous fish, the bass will be driven to feed more and more upon each other, and after a time a certain average will be established, perhaps the same as that existing in the waters of the Mississippi Valley and elsewhere, where, although indigenous, they are in proportion fewer than in the Potomac River. An entirely different condition of things prevails with the anadromous fish, among which we may enumerate as best known the shad, the alewife or fresh-water herring, the salmon, the smelt, and probably the striped bass. These fish spend the greater part of their existence in, and derive their chief growth from, the sea. At certain seasons of the year, when fat and plump, they enter the rivers, and proceed usually as far as the obstructions will permit, or until they find their proper spawning-ground; here the eggs are discharged, fertilized, and hatched. The adults either return immediately to the ocean or after a certain interval. The young fish spend a certain period in the fresh waters, feeding, it is true, but on minute organisms, which are always procurable in abundance. Shad and herring enter the rivers and spawn in the Spring, and the young return in the Autumn. The Eastern salmon enter the rivers in Spring, and spawn in the Autumn, the eggs not hatching until late in the Winter. The young remain for one, and some of them even for two years, and then go down to the sea. After a certain interval these fish return to their birth-place, the shad at the age of three or four years, weighing from three to five pounds; the salmon after the same interval, weighing from nine to twelve pounds—this immensely rapid growth having taken place in the ocean, and without requiring anything in the way of human intervention. For this reason it is that the efforts necessary to the multiplication of anadromous fish may be limited to securing a proper passage of the adults to and from their proper spawning-grounds, or, in addition, to the securing of their eggs in numbers, and placing the young when hatched, and after a suitable interval in the water where they are to pass the period of their infancy. Nothing, therefore, is asked of the waters but the right of way, the adults rarely taking food of any kind while in the rivers. Their sustenance during this period is derived from the surplus of fat in their own bodies, and the exhaustion produced by this period of abstinence, especially with its accompaniment of the development of the eggs and their fertilization, being made up by the voracity of their feeding on returning to the ocean. In this connection it may be interesting to refer for a moment to the difference in habits between the common eel and the species just referred to. This, like the others, is an anadromous fish, or better, perhaps, *catadromous*, the order of its movements being reversed. The eggs of eels, for the most part, are laid in the sea, and the young, after a short interval, enter the mouths of the rivers and streams in early Summer and pass up as far as an open passage will permit. The adventurous visitor to the Cave of the Winds, under the water-sheet of Niagara Falls, is struck as much by the immense number of young eels swarming against the rocks, and attempting to climb over their surface as by any other feature, the numbers to be seen being simply incalculable. After reaching a suitable place of abode, in fresh water, the eels remain, as is supposed, for at least three years, growing to a considerable size. After becoming sufficiently mature, their instinct, probably that of reproduction, carries them seaward again during the Autumn; and it is at this time that various forms of fish-dams and fish-weirs are called into requisition.

FISHES ESPECIALLY WORTHY OF CULTIVATION.

Among these fishes the American shad, *Alosa sapidissima* may be considered as holding the chief place, occupying in its distribution, as it does, the entire eastern border of the United States from the Saint John's River in Florida to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and even occurring in limited numbers in the waters emptying into the Gulf of Mexico. Its abundance in the early history of the country was such as to excite the unbounded astonishment of those who beheld it for the first time. With scarcely an exception, every river on the Atlantic coast within the limits mentioned was invaded in the Spring by immense schools, which in their upward course furnished an ample supply of the best food, first to the aboriginal inhabitants, and then to their European supplanters and their descendants. The fisheries were established on the river banks, and the farmers living at a distance from the streams were in the habit of coming in their wagons to these stations and hauling the fish to their homes, and there preserving such as were not needed at the time for the Winter's use. Sometimes the early settlers in new towns, remote from the rivers, before roads were cut through the forests, having no more convenient mode of transportation, were in the habit of taking their fish in bed-ticks hung across the backs of horses, in some well-authenticated cases for as many as thirty miles. We may safely assume that to the exclusion of the fish from their breeding-places, or to their disturbance before reaching them, so as to prevent the discharge of their proper function in this respect, we owe the great decrease, and, indeed, the practical extermination in many localities, of this valuable fish. It is, therefore, sufficiently evident that whatever steps be taken toward the introduction or restoration of shad to our waters, this must be accompanied by appropriate legislation, which shall secure their freedom of access to the upper waters of the streams, and shall prevent the use of nets through the season continuously so as to allow none to escape. The decrease in the South proved indeed to be still greater than had been anticipated, and amounted to such a degree that on subsequently sending Mr. Seth Green and his parties to the Savannah River to prosecute their labors of shad-hatching, it was found impossible to procure enough spawning fish at Augusta, formerly the seat of a noted fishery, to carry on the work. A similar state of things has existed, or at least until very recently, in the great majority of the rivers on our eastern coast, especially those north of the Potomac; and it is not to be wondered at, in view of the immense interests involved, that any suggestion of measures by which even a partial restoration of the abundance of shad may be accomplished, should be eagerly embraced.

It was in 1867 that the first precise efforts were made looking toward the increase of the supply of shad in any of our American rivers, this having been done in behalf of the fish commissioners of Massachusetts by Seth Green. He first treated the eggs as he would those of trout by placing them in hatching-boxes in a brook which emptied into the river. His experiment with several millions proved to be an entire failure; all the eggs spoiling before hatching. On examination he found that the temperature of the brook was thirteen degrees below that of the river, and he quite reasonably inferred that the water was not warm enough, and accordingly obtained some boxes, with wire gauze at the bottom, and allowed them to float on the surface of the river itself. To his great satisfaction, and that of his employers, the young were found to have hatched out at the end of three or four days, and swam about the boxes like the larvæ of mosquitoes. Massachusetts was followed in the effort of restoring the shad to the rivers by Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New-York, in all of which very great success has followed their persistent labors in this direction. The most favorable situation for the purpose in question appears to be at South Hadley Falls in the Connecticut, where the impassable barrier of the Holyoke dam cuts off the upward movement of the fish, and permits them to be taken in great numbers. It is asserted by the Connecticut Commissioners that in the Spring of 1871 63,000,000 eggs were taken and fertilized; and in 1872 the enormous number of 93,000,000.

In 1870 New-York began her operations, and, as a first effort, introduced about 2,500,000 young fish into the Hudson, increasing the number every year since. It was found difficult to obtain a sufficient number of spawning fish as high up the river as Castleton, the station of the New-York State shad-hatching camp; otherwise a greater approximation would have been made to the amount of work done on the Connecticut. As stated in the introductory portion of my report, the subject of national aid in increasing the abundance of shad and other useful food fishes was first started in February, 1872. The shad was, of course, a prime object in this application, and, Congress having responded to the appeal, the steps were taken which have already been detailed in a general way. As far as the shad were concerned, it was not considered necessary, or even proper to make any efforts in rivers belonging exclusively to one State, as it was considered the duty of such State to provide for its own food resources. The prime object was to introduce the fish into the waters of the Mississippi Valley and into those of the Pacific coast, as also into the great lakes, since these waters are by their nature the common property of the Union, and, as already explained, where any effort on the part of a single State would, in all probability, inure to the benefit of those not resident within her borders; and it was not to be expected that any joint action would be brought about by which the result would be accomplished. Young fish introduced into the waters of the Upper Mississippi in Minnesota, or of the Ohio in Pennsylvania, would, in their return from the sea, traverse a large number of States, and, of course, be liable to be captured at any point before reaching their spawning-ground.

There seems no reason why a young shad, hatched in the upper waters of the Mississippi Valley, may not make its way to sea and return again at the proper season. The distance to be traversed is probably a matter of very little consequence, as in former times shad penetrated to the very head-waters of the Atlantic streams, and exhibited no particular evidence of exhaustion. Starting at the mouth of the Mississippi, in the beginning of the year, and moving leisurely along, there would be nothing to prevent shad from reaching the upper waters of the rivers in the course of from two to four months' time. If they maintained enough vigor to deposit their eggs, the object would be accomplished, even though they were to die from exhaustion immediately after.

In illustration of what is here said in reference to the distance from the sea to which shad can penetrate, it may be remarked that among the most highly-prized fishes of China is a species of shad known among the European residents as the *Samlai*, which enters the Yang-tze Kiang and the adjacent waters in May, and is in season for about sixteen weeks. By many persons it is considered to be even superior to the American shad, since, while of equally fine flavor, it is larger and more free from bones. According to the Chinese culinary authorities, shad should be neither boiled nor fried, its flavor and nutritious qualities being best preserved by being steamed, as is done by them with savory vegetables. By cutting the fish in transverse slices, the inconveniences of the bones is very greatly lessened. When first taken shad command fabulous prices, and, according to Dr. MacGowan, it is only the Emperor and the very highest officials who can procure them on their first arrival. They are then generally sold alive in tubs. Besides the use made of the shad in China for food, it is highly valued in the materia-medica; the fish itself, and particularly its oil, being considered very efficacious in the treatment of consumption. Indeed, all the virtues which are usually ascribed to cod-liver oil are possessed, according to the Chinese, by shad-oil, and, in the opinion of Dr. MacGowan, there is a good deal of foundation for this impression.

The Yang-tze Kiang, in which the shad is most abundant, is the largest river in China, having a length, as estimated, of 3,314 miles, and the shad are said to ascend almost to its source. This is a fact of very great importance in connection with the enterprise of stocking the Mississippi River and its tributaries with shad since the distance from its mouth to the attainable waters of all the tributaries, excepting the Upper Missouri, is much less than that traversed by the shad of China. Indeed, a distance of about 1,500 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi would probably cover the extreme limit which the shad could profitably reach.

It is proper to state that while in the lower part of Yang-tze Kiang the shad is highly valued as food, when it reaches the upper portions it is called "pestilence fish," from its alleged deleterious properties. This may be owing to the very extended journey which the fish makes in nearly the same latitude, (about 30° N.,) involving a great amount of exhaustion and consequent emaciation, while, of course, the temperature of the water becomes more and more elevated with the advance of the season. The case is quite different with the Mississippi River and most of the shad-producing rivers of the Atlantic coast, the direction of which is more nearly north and south, their sources being in a considerably higher latitude than their mouths, so that the fish entering them at a certain season, and passing slowly up, would about keep pace with the progress of the season, and not be subjected to extreme heat until after the actual spawning period had passed, when, as is well known, all fishes are more or less unfit for food.

Although they do not feed in fresh water, the privation of food for several months would be no serious inconvenience, as fish are frequently longer than that without sustenance. Starting, as they would, full of fat, the moderate expenditure required for this period of time would still leave enough to supply the substance for the ripening of the eggs and of the milt. For these reasons I am entirely satisfied, as are most persons who have given attention to the subject, that shad introduced into the upper waters of the Mississippi may be taken there again in the same vicinity as mature fish; provided, of course, that they are not destroyed or intercepted. And even should the entire range of the Mississippi and its main tributaries be too much for them, the uncertainty diminishes as we reduce the distance from the Gulf, and we may consider success assured in the shorter rivers, emptying directly into the Gulf and in the lower waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, at least from the mouth to the Ohio. One great argument in favor of the attempt to introduce the shad, as well as species of salmon, into the Mississippi River and its main tributaries, is the general absence of dams as compared with the waters of the Atlantic coast. There is, even now, nothing to prevent fish from running up to a great distance, even to places where excellent opportunities for spawning can be had.

The problem as to the possibility of naturalizing the shad in the great lakes, so that they may subsist there the greater part of the year and find a supply of food, is more difficult of solution and one that can only be decided by experiment. We have, however, the interesting fact that the deep waters of the great lakes abound in certain species of minute crustaceans, precisely similar to those occurring on the Atlantic Coast, and which, while consumed to a great extent by the white-fish, may be presumed to be in sufficient surplus to feed an indefinite number of shad. The experiment of stocking the lakes with shad has been already made by Seth Green, who planted 15,000 in the Genesee River, near Rochester, in 1871. A number of these were subsequently taken in nets, and it is thought probable that the Spring of 1874 will witness the movement of mature fish up the Genesee River. As already stated, the experiment of artificial propagation of shad was not only made first in the Connecticut River, but also on a larger scale than elsewhere; and the results of the experiment of 1867 were seen as early as 1870. To the confusion of the incredulous, schools of shad in immense numbers were seen in the Spring in Long Island Sound, all making their way to the Connecticut River, and on the 23d of May over 2,300 were taken from a pound near Saybrook. At another pound 3,560 were taken, and elsewhere they were caught in numbers varying with the locality. The largest haul previously on record was in in 1811, when 2,280 were caught at one time, although a draught of 2,300 was reported at Haddam Pier in 1862. The abundance of shad in the river in 1871 was still greater than in the previous year, so much so, indeed, that in the time of greatest plenty they could scarcely be disposed of at the rate of $3 50 per hundred. At the present period the increase has been such that numerous fishing stations, for a long time abandoned, have resumed operations with very satisfactory results. A great increase in the number of shad has also manifested itself in the Hudson and the Merrimac, and with a reasonable continuance of effort there is every reason to expect that the pristine abundance of fish will be restored, and possibly even increased, if young shad are hatched out in sufficient number.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

"The Russian Government," says the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, "has just issued a report on the railway traffic during the year, from which I take the following facts: In the month of March, 1874, the railways of Russia comprised 15,380 versts, or about 11,000 miles. The gross receipts during that month amounted to 11,955,007 roubles, while in February, 1873, the receipts were 9,306,409 roubles. The increase was, therefore, 2,648,598 roubles, or 28½ per cent. For the first quarter of the present year—from the 1st of January to the 1st of April, 1874—the gross income of the forty-four lines now in operation was 33,443,839 roubles, against 25,969,899 roubles received during the first quarter of 1873. This increase is satisfactory enough, but an examination of the results obtained by the different lines discloses besides that the traffic on some of them is increasing with giant strides. The average receipts per verst during the quarter were 2,177 roubles, equal to about £450 per mile, and the average increase on the quarter of 1873 amounted to twelve and a half per cent. per verst. On three lines only was there any diminution—Moscow-Nijni-Novgorod, Riga-Mitan, and Tamboff-Kosloff. On the Moscow-Nijni line the decrease was very slight, only about three per cent., and was probably caused by some accidental circumstance; the same may be said of the Tamboff-Kosloff line, but the falling off on the Riga-Mitan line has been so considerable (nearly forty per cent.) that some very special cause must have been at work in this instance. As far as I could ascertain it was thought that the traffic would never be very considerable, as there was little trade or industry at Mitan, and the line could only be made to pay if it were continued to a port or to the Russian frontier. On the other hand, it is impossible not to be struck by the marvelous development of traffic exhibited by the returns from several other lines. The greatest percentage is shown by the Riga-Bolderaa and Constantinople lines; but these are only of local interest. We, therefore, proceed to the Ribinsk, Warsaw, Brest, and Baltic lines, showing respectively an increase of ninety-eight per cent., sixty-five per cent., and sixty-four per cent. The first is of great importance for the transportation of grain from the Volga to St. Petersburg. All the wheat shipped from this capital and consumed in it notoriously comes from the tracts near the Volga, and the Ribinsk line was specially constructed to facilitate this transport. The increase in the traffic shows that the native merchants have not been slow in availing themselves of the accommodation. The Warsaw-Brest line is part of the great network which connects the capital of Poland with Moscow and all the richest portions of Central and South Russia. The great resources of this region are only now beginning to be appreciated, and the traffic of this trunk line is likely to be on the increase for some time. The Baltic line undoubtedly owes its present comparative prosperity to the good administration which presides over it. Almost all the Summer retreats of the St. Petersburg world lie along this line. Almost everybody here, therefore, has been able to appreciate the order and regularity of its trains, the civility of the officials, and the general appearance of good management which distinguish it. It is very certain, too, that as it becomes known to foreign traders that Reval and Baltishport remain free from ice long after the closing of the port of St. Petersburg, the traffic of those places will grow greatly to the advantage of this railway. The Riga-Dunabourg line, with its increase of forty per cent., again shows the natural development of trade on an old-established highway, and it is extremely satisfactory to see that almost all the great trunk lines show an augmentation averaging twenty per cent."

THE CENTENNIAL.

WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

THE FORTY-FOUR COMMISSIONERS AND THEIR LABORS—COMMITTEES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR—STATE MANAGERS—EXPENDITURES PROVIDED FOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1874.

In my last letter I gave a brief résumé of the early history of the Centennial International Exhibition, and the appointment of the Centennial Commission by the National Government. I propose now to say something of the way in which these forty-seven Commissioners and their forty-seven alternates set about their labors, and also something of what they have thus far accomplished. Having looked closely into the matter, I can safely pronounce the labors of the commission to have been almost herculean; so much so that I can heartily congratulate myself on the fact that the obscurity of my position, as a private individual, saved me from the honor of being appointed one of its members. As is nearly always the case with such bodies, some of the members have done a much larger share of work than others; those who, by nature, are hard workers have found themselves in their inevitable places as wheel-horses of the machine. Still, I judge that the proportion of drones to working bees is smaller than is ordinarily the case. But one has only to imagine the having to suddenly organize a gigantic business, like that of A. T. Stewart or the Rothschilds for instance, at short notice, to gain some slight conception of the brain-work, and the physical work, too, necessary to thoroughly organize an international exhibition, in which the whole world is going to exhibit, and to study the architectural plans, consider and pass on the contracts, and raise the necessary funds for carrying it out when it is at last organized. And it must be remembered that the Commissioners have had opposing elements to contend with which they could not well have foreseen—sectional opposition and jealousy, and a period of commercial depression now extending over a whole year. The fact, then, that in spite of these untoward influences they have done their work, and done it so thoroughly that, so far as they are concerned, the success of the exhibition is assured, redounds still more to their honor and credit.

The Government, in requesting the Governors of the various States and Territories to nominate one Commissioner and one alternate Commissioner to serve on the commission, gave them one year in which to make their nominations. The commission could not, consequently, organize till that year had expired, viz., on the 3d of March, 1872. All the nominations had been made and confirmed by the Executives in time, and on the 4th of March the Commissioners entered upon the discharge of their important duties, their first meeting taking place, at the invitation of the Philadelphia municipal authorities, in Independence Hall. Before going to Independence Hall, the Commissioners held an informal meeting at the Continental Hotel, where Mr. Atwood, of Wisconsin, and Mr. John N. Baxter, of Vermont, were respectively appointed Chairman and Secretary *pro tem.* of the commission. The Commissioners were introduced by Mr. John L. Shoemaker, who has all along taken a marked interest in and done much work for the Centennial, on their arrival at the Hall, to the Mayor and the other municipal authorities. The Mayor offered the commission the welcome and hospitalities of the City of Philadelphia, and placed Independence Hall at their disposal as a place of meeting. After the city authorities had retired, the commission came to order, and Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and By-laws, having been appointed, the meeting adjourned. The great work of the Centennial International Exhibition was thus begun, and with three years of arduous, difficult, and incessant work before it. Two days afterward, Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, was elected permanent President of the commission, and various committees for furthering different branches of the work were appointed, including an Executive Committee. Some conception of the work to be done may be gained by enumerating the committees for the current year 1874-75. They are: Tariffs and Transportation, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Opening Ceremonies, Legislation, Classification, Nomination of Secretaries of Departments, Arts and Sciences, Manufactures, History, Literature and Popular Education, Commerce, Agriculture and Live Stock, Mines and Mining, Horticulture and Floriculture, and Fisheries and Fish Culture. Seven members of the commission or their alternates serve on each committee; consequently, as there are fifteen committees, many serve on two committees. To these labors must be added those of selecting plans and designs for the buildings, awarding contracts, &c. All will, then, surely allow that these gentlemen have plenty of work to do, besides attending to the promotion of the objects of the commission in their respective States and Territories. The selection of plans and designs is a work which may be said to be on the high road to completion. The two largest buildings—the great art gallery and the main building—are not only contracted for, but the Art Gallery, by far the most important work as to time of erection, has nearly all the heavy brickwork done and all the granite slabs laid as high as the water tables; the foundations of the main building, 1,800 feet by 464 feet, are now being put in. This building, which is also entirely contracted for, is to be of glass and iron. By the Spring, the iron will all be stacked on the ground, and the building will soon be erected and glazed. The plans for the machinery building, 1,400 by 360 feet, are all drawn, and the specifications are about being published. This building, which will cover twelve acres, will be built, like the main building, of iron and glass. The main building will cover twenty acres. The design for the conservatory is also completed, and the specifications are in course of preparation. There remain, then, only the plans for the agricultural implement hall, and any annexes that may be found necessary, and some minor buildings to be arranged for. The work, then, of the Committees on Plans and Buildings makes more show than that of some others, simply because it is more objective; but these same committees have done much harder work in going through the specifications and awarding the contracts. One of the most important works of the commission has been the popularizing of the exhibition. This has been done by innumerable circulars, public meetings, and addresses, and conferences of leading members of the commission with bodies of manufacturers and merchants in various large industrial centres. The Women's Centennial Committee, which was organized on the 9th May, 1873, has also done good service to the cause by disseminating information in all directions, answering inquiries, correcting false impressions, collecting subscriptions, and generally adding largely to the labors of the National Post Office. In March, 1873, the commission arrived at this conclusion, that to properly carry out the work they had in hand it was imperative to have some one who should reside permanently in Philadelphia, give his whole time to the supervision of the work of the commission, and act as a general manager. In accordance with this conclusion, the office of Director General was created. Mr. Alfred T. Goshorn, the members of the commission for Ohio, was offered and accepted the appointment. Mr. Goshorn is a gentleman widely known in his section of the country, of considerable talents, and of great executive ability, and had this great additional recommendation for the office, that he had been the chief manager of one of the most successful industrial exhibitions ever held in Cincinnati. Mr. Goshorn's duties are multifarious, for he is ex-officio a member of the Executive and all the other committees, and has to keep himself thoroughly *au fait* as to what the Commissioners are doing at home, as well as in Philadelphia. Mr. Goshorn soon realized the importance of a systematic organization in each State, and the Executive Committee adopted the plan of inviting each State to appoint five State managers to act with the State Commissioners. Boards of this and a similar character have been established in many of the States and Territories. The President of the United States, by an executive order, also appointed a board composed of a representative of each of the executive departments of the Government, except the Department of State and the Attorney General's Department, but including the Department of Agriculture and the Smithsonian Institution. The board is composed as follows:

Treasury Department—Hon. F. A. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

War Department—Col. C. E. Lyford, (Chairman,) Ordnance Bureau.

Navy Department—Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, United States Navy.

Interior Department—John Eaton, Commissioner of Education.

Post Office Department—Dr. Charles F. McDonald, Chief of Money Order Department.

Agricultural Department—William Saunders, Superintendent of Propagating Garden.

Smithsonian Institution—Prof. S. L. Baird, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and United States Fishery Commissioner.

This board is charged with the duty of perfecting a collective exhibition that shall illustrate the formations and administrative faculties of the Government in time of peace and its resources as a war power. During the past Summer and Fall, the system of auxiliary boards in connection with the Revenue Bureau of the Centennial Board of Finance has been established, mainly through the instrumentality of Ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, who, as the financial agent of the board, has traveled through the country, has presented the Centennial Exhibition in its true light before the people, and has enlisted them in the good cause of helping the Finance Board to raise the necessary funds. Such organizations have been effected in Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland, Washington, Oregon, California, Illinois, Arizona, Michigan, West Virginia, Kansas, Nevada, Indiana, Idaho, Missouri, Colorado, and Utah. These organizations are composed of active, capable men, occupying important social and business positions, who have volunteered their services from the simple desire to aid in a great national enterprise involving the reputation of the country as the leader of the commercial progress of the world.

Now, let me give a few facts showing what tangible results have been achieved by the commission proper and the Centennial Board of Finance, working as they do on separate bases for a common object. There are to be five principal buildings: the main, machinery, and agricultural buildings, the art gallery and the conservatory. The art gallery and main building have been contracted for with Mr. Dobbins, a gentleman of large means, and who has long been most successfully engaged in the contracting business. These buildings are in course of construction, and are well advanced. The main building is to cost $2,000,000. The money for it is provided. The art gallery is to cost $1,500,000. The money for it is provided. The plans for the machinery building and the conservatory are all prepared, and the contracts for constructing them will soon be awarded. The machinery building is to cost $800,000; the conservatory is to cost $200,000. The money for both buildings is provided. The following expenditures, then are provided for:

The main building	$2,000,000
Art gallery	1,500,000
Machinery building	800,000
Conservatory	200,000
Total	$4,500,000

The following expenditures have yet to be provided for:

Agricultural machinery building	$250,000
Water, gas, grading, fencing, railroad facilities, and sanitary arrangements	1,000,000
General administration and superintendence of the Exhibition	500,000
Total	$1,750,000
Add twenty-five per cent. for errors in estimates and general contingencies	875,000
Total	$2,625,000

The last item is of course purely precautionary; but it is, nevertheless, very wise to insert it in the estimates. There is little doubt that annexes and other smaller buildings will be found to be required before the opening of the Exhibition; in such case additional funds will be wanted. That the sum still wanting will be forthcoming there is no doubt. The whole course of events, as affecting the Centennial, during the last six months goes to show that the American people are in every direction throwing off the apparent apathy which they at first manifested, and are awaking to the importance of the Exhibition. Merchants and manufacturers are learning the truth—that every country in the world is making preparations for being represented at Philadelphia in 1876, and they are bestirring themselves after an energetic fashion. The commission promised to furnish the foreign commissions with a plan of the floor of the main building, showing the location of each country and the area of space allotted to it by the 1st of February, 1875. That plan is now being issued in advance, thus enabling the foreign commissions to get on more rapidly with their work, and showing how well in advance the national commission is with their own work. The applications for space on behalf of foreign exhibitors, are of course sent into their own respective commissions, and nothing can be definitely known as to the amount of space applied for by foreign nations till their commissions cease to receive applications. Still the commission receives the most encouraging information on this point from private, but entirely reliable, sources. It is known that one continental European power had alone received over 700 applications for space up to the 1st of October. But the croakers in this country, and all those who have any just doubts as to American manufacturers and producers coming forward and doing their best to sustain the commercial reputation and name of the United States, I would refer to the appended floor divisions as to space. On referring to the United States they will find that 123,160 square feet of space has been allotted to American exhibitors. They will rejoice to hear that over 180,000 square feet have been already applied for. That these applications will be rigorously cut down by the commission there is no doubt, in the majority of cases, I should think, to proportions which will rather astonish the applicants. The applications increase in numbers every day, and there is every sign of a rush for space long before the last days for application begin to draw near. But cut down these applications as you will, the fact that 180,000 square feet of space has been applied for thus far against only 123,000 allotted is significant to a degree. The following is a correct schedule of the space allotted to the exhibitors of the thirty-four nations and their colonies who will take part in the Exhibition. The different countries are placed in the order they will be arranged in in the exhibition. The total area of the building will be twenty acres:

	Square feet.		Square feet.
Siam	3,946	Reserved space	21,408
Persia	7,776	Mexico	11,664
Egypt	7,776	Honduras	3,888
Turkey	7,776	Guatemala	5,508
Russia	10,044	San Salvador	4,536
Sweden & Norway	10,044	Nicaragua	4,536
Austria	23,328	Venezuela	5,508
German Empire	27,264	Ecuador	3,888
Netherlands and Denmark	7,776	United States of Colombia	7,776
Switzerland	6,156	Peru	11,664
Italy	11,664	Chili	9,744
Spain and colonies	15,552	Brazil	17,520
France, Algeria and other colonies	27,264	Argentine Republic	15,552
		Hayti	3,888
		Sandwich Islands	3,888
Great Britain, Canada, India, Australia, and other colonies	46,748	Liberia	2,268
		Japan	7,290
		China	7,290
United States	123,160		
Total			485,090

INDO-ASIATIC RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

At the last meeting of the French Société de Géographie a letter was read from M. De Lesseps, stating that his son M. Victor De Lesseps and Mr. Stuart, an English engineer, had returned after ten months' exploration on the frontiers of Afghanistan and among the Himalayas. Their observations and unpublished geographical works placed at their disposal by the Indian Government give a choice of three routes for railway communication between India and Russian Asia: 1. From Peshawur to Caboul, Balkh, Samarkand, Tashkend Fort Orsk, and Orenbourg. 2. From Peshawur by the Valley of the River Caboul, Chitral, the Pamir, table-land Le Bassin de la Yarkand River, the towns of Yarkand, Kashgar, Kokand, Tashkend, Ekaterinebourg, or Orenbourg. 3. From Lahore to the course of the Seloum, the River Nedridge, Shyok, Karakorum, the rivers of Yarkand, Kashgar, the towns of Kokand, Tashkend, Valley of the Jaxartes, and Ekaterinebourg, or Orenbourg. The first and second of these, though practicable from an engineering point of view, seem excluded on other grounds; fanaticism and civil wars prevailing in the territory to be traversed up to the Russian possessions would even preclude surveys from being made, and both Russia and England would be hostile to any project involving their intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan. As for the third route, which alone seemed feasible to the explorers, the crossing the Himalaya and Cashmere chains would be a serious undertaking; but the explorers found that by following the Valley of the Seloum and ascending to Srinagur, the capital of Cashmere, great heights might be reached by gradual slopes, as was stated before their departure by the late Monseigneur Elie De Beaumont, whose statement that the rock to be cut in case of a tunnel between one valley and another would be softer than in European mountains had also been confirmed. The greater length of the line would be compensated by security to life; for, whereas no traveler could go from Peshawur to Tashkend by Afghanistan without danger, a journey between Lahore and Yarkand offered no serious perils. The explorers met Mr. Russell in the Himalayas with 600 mules laden with English goods, while merchandise from Yarkand is now sold in London. Cashmere, moreover, is under a tributary of the Indian Government. Eastern Turkestan or Kashgar is governed by an intelligent young Sovereign, Yakoob Beg, who has just concluded a liberal treaty with England. His capital, Yarkand, with 200,000 inhabitants, would become the junction between the Anglo-Indian and the Central Asian lines, as also the starting point of a direct line to China. When England, added M. Lesseps, sees Russia extending her railways from Central Asia to Tashkend and the frontiers of Eastern Turkistan she will not like to remain outside the great commercial traffic which will result from it. She will hasten to promise the survey and construction of a railway facilitating her commercial interests with Central Asia and Western China.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The British *Medical Journal* has the following: "There is, we apprehend, some confusion in the public mind as to the meaning and objects of Prof. Tyndall's recent publication on typhoid fever. No doubt has for many years existed as to the communicability of typhoid fever by excremental pollution. The vehicle of contagion and the means of sanitary prevention have been long since established by Jenner, Murchison, Budd, Farr, and Simon, not to speak of other workers, whose name is legion. Dr. Tyndall, however, who, as President of the British Association, must be acknowledged as a leader in natural science, yet professedly an outsider, and with no knowledge of medical science, undertakes to settle on behalf of the public, once and forever, the important question whether typhoid fever can ever have a spontaneous origin from fecal fermentation, or whether the disease must, of necessity, always spring from a specific germ, derived from a preexisting case of fever. It is not a little remarkable that a philosopher who maintains that even the human race has, by a process of evolution in the course of countless ages, sprung from something lower in the scale of organization even than organisms which he compares to 'drops of oil suspended in a mixture of alcohol and water,' and who seems to agree with Lucretius in affirming that 'nature is seen to do all things spontaneously of herself, without the meddling of the gods,' should yet maintain that the poison of typhoid fever can ever arise except from a previous case of typhoid fever, and must therefore have existed from all eternity, before even man himself existed. Dr. Tyndall submits that the question at issue involves no knowledge of medical practice, but simply a capacity to weigh evidence. It seems scarcely credible, however, that Prof. Tyndall can have carefully weighed the evidence on both sides, when he comes forward and asserts so positively in the public press that typhoid fever is a most contagious disease, like small-pox, and can arise in no other way than by contagion. It may be hereafter shown that such is the case, but the statement is far from having been proved, and there certainly are strong facts on the other side, which demand that the judgment in the matter shall be deferred, and which have an important bearing on medical practice. If the excretions of typhoid fever are so eminently contagious as Dr. Tyndall asserts, it is difficult to account for the remarkable exemption from the disease of the attendants on the sick referred to by all medical writers. Secondly, there is the experience of the London Fever Hospital, referred to by Dr. Murchison in the second edition of his work on the *Continued Fevers of Great Britain*. During nine years, 3,555 cases of enteric fever were treated in the same wards with 5,144 patients not suffering from any specific fever. Not one of the latter contracted enteric fever, although it was not an uncommon practice for them to sit over the evacuation of enteric fever patients, and the use of disinfectants was quite exceptional." Private practice, again, yields like results. Dr. Murchison states that at the date of the publication of his work it had been his lot to be consulted in upward of fifty instances in which persons have contracted typhoid fever away from home and were brought home ill with it. In only two of the instances did fresh cases of fever appear in the houses into which it had been imported, and in neither was there crucial proof that the disease was communicated by the imported case. His experience on this point has been confirmed by that of other observers, and we believe that most physicians having a large consulting practice in fever, when asked as to the propriety of sending away the inmates of an infected house who are not themselves suffering from the fever, are chiefly influenced in their reply by the circumstance of the disease having been imported or indigenous, separation being considered advisable in the latter case, but not in the former. Two years ago typhoid fever appeared in a nunnery in the suburbs of London. Sixteen of their patients were removed during their illness to their own homes, but in not one of the sixteen houses did the fever spread. Lastly, if a drain give typhoid fever merely, as Prof. Tyndall contends, because it is 'a direct continuation of a diseased intestine,' it is remarkable that some of the notable outbreaks of typhoid fever in connection with bad drainage had arisen from the drain being blocked up, and from the communication with diseased intestines being in this way cut off. Many other arguments might be adduced; but enough has been said, we think, to show that Prof. Tyndall has only studied one side of the question, or, at all events, has presented to the public assertions which are calculated to create unnecessary alarm as to the contagious character of typhoid fever. And this leads us to a most important practical question, viz., the mode of prevention of typhoid fever. It is to be observed that, when typhoid fever is stamped out by flooding of drains and the employment of disinfectants, there is no proof that the disease is due to germs derived from a diseased intestine. The success of the measures referred to is as much in favor of the so-called pythogenic theory as of that which is opposed to it. In prophylaxis, in fact, we would go farther than even Dr. Budd and Prof. Tyndall. We would not be satisfied with destroying the excreta of the sick, but we would insist on the necessity of preventing the pollution of our drinking water or of the atmosphere of our dwellings with sewage of all sorts. Lastly, we are not surprised that a man of Dr. Tyndall's scientific position, an adept in weighing evidence, should exhibit such a want of philosophic caution as to crown his argument by the astounding announcement that 'Dr. Klein has recently discovered the very organism which lies at the root of all the mischief, and to the destruction of which medical and sanitary skill will henceforth be directed.' Dr. Klein's researches are still in embryo, and he himself would be the last, we believe, to make any such statement."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
51—Oscanyan vs. Mackenzie.
56—Grosvenor vs. Youngblood.
85—Continental Bank Note Co. vs. Industrial Exhibition Co.
104—Bulger vs. Bates.
209—Raymond vs. The Mayor, &c.
240—Reynolds vs. Dobbs.
241—Hollacher vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
253—Trades Savings Bank vs. Howes.
255—Matter of Wilzinski.
257—Boller vs. McCool.
260—Catherwood vs. Erie Railway Co.
264—L'Hullier vs. Rapf.
265—Llamoses vs. Llamoses.
266—Bulger vs. Bates.
267—Bulger vs. Wood, impleaded.
269—Murphy vs. Dickinson.

Nos.
270—Murphy vs. Wheeler.
271—Murphy vs. Gamble.
33—Smith vs. Cornell, &c.
151—Childs, &c. vs. Everett, &c.
166—Penfield vs. James, &c.
189—Hopper vs. Crooks.
201—Whitmore vs. Green.
203—Hilchen vs. Hilchen.
220—Gautier, &c., vs. Douglass Manufacturing Co.
231—Matter of Andrews.
223—Clark vs. Burbank.
243—Frank vs. Karnouck, &c.
262—Continental Insurance Co. vs. Woodworth.
268—Roberts vs. Hamilton.
272—Matter of Ferriss, &c.
273—Marsh vs. Caldwell.
274—Baker vs. Hogel.
275—Ducker vs. Winz.
276—Richards vs. Hull.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.
Nos.
258—Ryckman vs. Ferry.
263—Wilson vs. Deen.
280—Quackenbush vs. Cammann.
290—Schenck vs. Smith et al.
301—Oppenheimer vs. Von Biela et al.
314—N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. vs. Keech et al.
320—Sink vs. Sink.
325—Whitlock vs. Niles.
328—Phillips vs. Vaughn et al.
330—Halstead vs. Seaman.
333—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
334—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
335—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
345—Kellogg vs. Watson et al.
348—House of Mercy v. The Mayor.
350—Corwin vs. McVity et al.
354—Hall et al. vs. Haas et al.

Nos.
355—Brown vs. Conroy et al.
358—Nash vs. Kemp.
361—Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.
364—Riggs et al. vs. Purssell et al.
370—Weil vs. Martin.
371—Koehler vs. Strappers et al.
372—Brody vs. Brody.
375—Fellows vs. Rooney et al.
376—Ulmann vs. Haas et al.
6—Getty vs. Devlin et al.
20—Ritter vs. Boody.
39—Mitchell vs. Read.
48—Hasting, &c., vs. Drew et al.
51—Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.
57—Scott et al. vs. Honeywell et al.
79—Clark, Administratrix, vs. Griswold.
89—Hernstein vs. Rosenblatt.
50—Frueauff, Administrator, vs. Skiddy et al.
5—Holloway vs. Stevens, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 23, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
3658—Stevens vs. The Mayor, &c.
3610—Strang vs. The Mayor, &c.
835—Poillon vs. Luling.
28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
396—Cowles vs. Watson et al.
2618—Delamater vs Rhodes.
2170—Hyman vs. Grand Trunk R. R. Co. of Canada.
100½—Davis vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1468—Edwards vs. Hathaway.
2090—Union Trust Co. v. Whiton.

Nos.
2152—McMahon, Adm'x, &c., vs. The Mayor.
2404—Bull's Head Bank vs. Wright et al.
3090—Cable vs. Marvin et al.
992½—Rhende vs. McKinley.
1848—Alexander et al. vs. Fowler et al.
1838—Hatch vs. Parker et al.
1860—Ferris vs. Gardiner.
1864—Oliver vs. Payne, &c.
1866—Jacoby vs. Ayres.
1870—Bode vs. Meier.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1821—De Kuhn vs. Central R. R. of New-Jersey.
3782—Cole vs. The Mayor, &c.
3659—Dutchess Co. Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Hachfield et al.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Levy et al.
1747—Covert vs. Berrian, Executor, &c.
3675—Jackson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1921—Le Conte vs. Kochler et al.
1858—Bonney, Administratrix, &c., vs. Stewart.
1799—American Med. Co. vs. Zoeger.
1885—Wallace vs. Duryea.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
673½—Miller vs. Moller et al.
211—Bray, President, &c., vs. Coscott.
3353—Barstow et al. vs. Hassell et al.
2118—Wilcox Silver-plate Co. vs. Green.
2105½—Richards vs. Rosse et al.
2217—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
993½—Rheide vs. McKinley.
2119—Austin et al. vs. Rowe et al.
2121—Vibbert et al. vs. St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Judge Van Vorst having been assigned to the Supreme Court for the month of November, no jury trials will be had before him in this part.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday in December.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I, II, AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

NEW-YORK GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Patrick Doffin, felonious assault and battery.
James Coyle, felonious assault and battery.
John Keating, burglary.
Charles O'Niel, burglary.
John Donohue, burglary.
Lotta Fettrick, robbery.
Frank Kelley, grand larceny.
John O'Brien, grand larceny.
John Clarke, petit larceny.
George McMullen, petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Jordan et al., vs. Fester, &c.; the General Term of the first department in several cases of Brink vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company has decided that cases of this kind are not referable, on ground that they require the examination of a long account. This coincides with the views I expressed on the argument. This motion is denied without costs.

Appleton vs. Bowles et al.; allowance granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Hotten vs. Hotten; case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Huber vs. Huber; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Clarkson vs. Clarkson; can make no order as to allowance until Referee reports on that subject.

Mason et al. vs. Crain et al.; granted.

Cutting vs. Stevens et al., (No. 1;) granted.

In the matter of the appointment of Trustees under the will of William Logan, deceased; order granted.

Produce Bank vs. Finn; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Gale vs. Dietz; see opinion.

Davenport vs. Forrester; see opinion.

Middleton vs. Baldwin; see opinion.

Weatherhead vs. Waldron; see opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Quick vs. Tinker; plaintiff's stipulation has waived the only portion of the amended answer liable to objection; motion granted.

Merwin vs. Wexel; first branch of plaintiff's motion granted; second branch denied.

In the matter of Auguste Brugeman; motion granted upon filing security.

Bottger vs. Bottger; application granted; referred to Edward J. Shandley.

Studwell vs. Kunart; see decision.

In the matter of Unsafe Building No. 4 Abattoir Place; precept issued.

By Judge Robinson.

Blenner vs. Osidore; case settled.

McMahon vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment for plaintiff.

Lanagan vs. The Mayor, &c.; demurrer overruled; see opinion.

The People et al. and William Petty vs. The Board of Supervisors; motion for mandamus denied, with $10 costs.

McCloskey vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment for defendant.

Tinker vs. Brickford Knitting-machine Company; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Webster vs. Wall; motion granted.

Swain vs. Packer; order for injunction denied, with $10 costs; see memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Robertson, Jr., Administrator, &c., vs. De La Fevre; motion granted, and plaintiff required to file security in the sum of $500.

Elberhard vs. Toussey, &c.; Doyle et al. vs. Lord et al.; motions denied, without costs.

Blackwell et al. vs. Bode; order granted.

Wahle vs. Butler et al. and Early vs. Smith et al.; motions denied, with $10 costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court rendered the following decisions to-day:

No. 18.—*Titus vs. United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Georgia.—This was a proceeding by Titus to enforce his rights as an informer in respect to certain lands in Bibb County, Georgia, which had been conveyed by will to the Confederate States to aid the cause of the rebellion. It is here held that as the land had already become by conquest the property of the United States, and required no legal process to make it such, no person could claim as an informer in respect of it, and that the act of 1861 relating to informers was clearly intended to apply to private, not public property; to such property of persons as required, under the laws of war, a judicial sentence of condemnation to divest the title of its owner, not such property of a hostile government as had already been captured by the army, and subjected to the complete and undisputed ownership of the conquering power. Affirmed.

The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 91.—*Steam-boat Mollie Mohler et al. vs. The Home Insurance Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Wisconsin.—This was the affirmance of a decree charging the officers of the steamer with a wrongful act, in attempting to pass through the piers of a bridge near St. Paul, on the Mississippi, when navigating that river in May, 1866, in very rough weather, as her cargo of wheat, insured by the company, was lost for the amount of insurance taken, and it is sustained here.

Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 24.—*Ambler vs. Whipple et al.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was the reversal of a decree below in a proceeding based on a partnership between the parties, which was entered into for the purpose of perfecting an invention for generating a gas from petroleum which could be utilized. The decree below found that by dissipated conduct and neglect of business Ambler had lost his rights under the contract of co-partnership, and was not entitled to share in the success of the invention. This court sees nothing in the case which deprives him of his rights and reverses the decree.

Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 62.—*Edwards et al. vs. Elliott et al.*—Error to the Court of Errors and Appeals of New-Jersey.—This is the affirmance of a judgment of the New-Jersey court which decided that the Lien laws of the State of 1867, providing for the collection of demands against ships, and creating a lien to charge them, is not in any sense repugnant to the Federal Constitution or laws of the United States, because it makes no provision for a trial by jury, and allows a proceeding by name against the vessel for such collections.

Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 63.—*Douglas vs. Douglas.*—Error to the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia.—It is decided in this case, that where a plaintiff sues out a writ for the recovery of personal property, and when it is seized and tendered to him by the Marshal, finding it in a condition not as he expected, he refuses to receive it, such a tender by the Marshal is a discharge of the obligation of the defendant's bond to surrender the property, in case it is decided to be the plaintiff's.

No. 63.—*Douglass vs. Douglass.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—In this case it was held that where a plaintiff replevins property, and the property is returned to the defendant, on his giving a bond stipulating to surrender it in case the judgment is against him, and the case being decided in favor of the plaintiff, and he sues out a process and seizes the property, the delivery of the property to him by the Marshal, in pursuance of such process, is a discharge of the defendant's bond, although the plaintiff, claiming to find the property in proper condition, refuses to receive it. Judgment reversed.

Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 64.—*Vannevar et al. vs. Bryant.*—Error to the Superior Court of Massachusetts.—In this case, it is held that it is too late, after a cause is heard and decided in the State court, to ask for its removal to the Federal Court; also, that the case is within the point decided in the sewing-machine cases, 18 Wall, that an action by a plaintiff who was a citizen of the State in which the suit was brought against two defendants who were citizens of other States, and a third, who was a citizen of the same State as the plaintiff, is not removable to the Circuit Court under the act of 1867, upon the petition of the two non-resident defendants. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 431.—*The Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company vs. The Androscoggin Mills.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana.—This was an action to recover for thirty bales of cotton burned while in course of transportation by the railroad company from Mississippi to the mills, in Maine. A judgment was recovered below, based on a construction of the agreement between the parties limiting the exemption from liability of the company to certain portions of the line of transit. That judgment is here reversed, the court finding that the exemption covered the entire route.

Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 74.—*Cooper et al. vs. Coates et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—In this case it is decided, while at common law it is necessary that the parties who sue as copartners, alleging themselves to be partners, shall make proof of that allegation; also, that the same is true of persons who are alleged to be copartners, and sued as such as defendants, yet, that the statute of Illinois rendered such proof unnecessary in the present case. Affirmed.

Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

THE OLD STORY OF A CHECK.

James Raymond, of No. 344 West Twenty-seventh street, was yesterday held by Justice Kasmire, of the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of obtaining money on a forged check. Mr. Thomas Lynch, of No. 28 Spring street, who appeared against him, testified that on the 16th inst. Raymond had given him a check for $35, purporting to have been drawn by one P. H. Langston, of No. 265 Broadway, in payment of a debt of $20, and that he had returned him the balance of $15. Mr. Lynch afterward found out that the check was not good, as no such person as Mr. P. H. Langston did business at the place mentioned. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and was held in default of $1,000 bail.

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UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
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SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

ARE OFFERING FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Swiss, Guipure, and Nottingham Lace Curtains

GREATLY BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS FOR City or country, (at very low wages,) to suit all families and others wanting reliable cooks, house-work girls, and all other kinds of help; ready to go any distance and promptly sent by the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 1 th st.

AT NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. Hardman's.—Select servants, Protestant, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, colored, French, Welsh. Lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

AT BOOKHAM'S, REMOVED TO NO. 309 4th av., near 23d st., first-class servants of all nationalities, country or City; French, English, Swede, Irish, German, American cooks; lady's maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, &c.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH Office, a large number of good servants of all nations. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman who is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress, is also a superior laundress and can furnish the best references. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country best City reference. Call at No. 312 West 34th st., at her last employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has excellent City references. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman as chamber-maid or waitress, or take care of growing children, and sew; best City reference. Call at No. 845 6th av., corner 48th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 250 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY BREAKING UP housekeeping; for a young woman as chamber-maid, to do fine sewing, or as first-class waitress; six years' reference. Call at No. 54 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR FINE LAUNDRESS—In private family; the best of City reference. Call or address No. 761 2d av., between 40th and 41st sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO COMpetent young women, who desire a situation where they can do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business thoroughly, makes good bread and biscuits; chamber-maid is neat and orderly, and a good waitress; three years' reference from last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING desires to procure a situation for her cook; can be well recommended; is an excellent cook, and very clean; also for a German woman as laundress; is a good laundress and house-cleaner, and in every way a most useful woman; obliging, honest, and industrious; by the day, week, or month. Call at or address No. 54 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, (WHOM WE know,) an excellent family cook makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, bread and biscuit, &c.; is neat and tidy, and willing to work; can also furnish reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish the very best of reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for N.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent, tidy, colored woman, for City or country; is an excellent bread, biscuit, and cake maker, and good meat and vegetable cook, &c.; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent woman, who understands her business in every branch: makes good soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK.—BY A REAL COMPETENT COOK; A TIDY, nice woman, clean and orderly; can do any kind of cooking, baking, and makes a variety of desserts and cakes; can take care of her kitchen; has the highest references. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable girls, one as cook and to assist with the washing; the other as chamber-maid and to assist with the fine washing and ironing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of references. Call at No. 30 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE NORTH OF Ireland Protestant woman; excellent cook; can do French and English, and all other cooking, meats, game, fowls, pastry, creams, jellies; gets up nice side dishes; good baker; best reference. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, SOBER WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands baking and pastry perfectly; is careful and economizing in her kitchen; would go to a private family or small boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family or boarding-house; understands boning and larding; no objection to assisting with the coarse washing. Address by letter for two days No. 333 East 15th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French, English, and American cooking, boning and larding; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS THOROUGH cook and baker; understands all family cooking; has a knowledge of French dishes; very best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 28th st., top floor, front, No. 18.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is a first-class family cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; will assist with the washing, if required; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, as first-class cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference. Call at No. 319 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A MARRIED MAN (GERMAN) AS cook in a hotel or boarding-house. Inquire at No. [illegible] for two days.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., splendid display of IMPORTED STYLES, patterns, with CLOTH MODELS of them, now ready cutting and basting. JUST what EVERY LADY WANTS, "SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR." Saves the dress. Loops it and ADDS to the appearance. PRICE 45 CENTS MAILED.
A. BURDETTE SMITH,
No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a first-class cook and laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS French, German, and American cooking in all branches; good City reference from last employer; willing to take entire charge of the kitchen. Call at No. 707 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; willing to do the coarse washing; no objections to a nice place in the country; best City reference from last place. Call at the china store, No. 278 3d av., between 21st and 22d sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS experienced in all kinds of cooking; meats, poultry, game, pastry, bread, biscuits, &c.; for City or country; has satisfactory references, and can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—A LADY WANTS TO FIND A SITUATION for her cook who has lived with her two years. Can be seen at No. 8 West 44th st., and the lady at (No. 13 Gramercy Park,) No. 114 East 20th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; will do the coarse washing; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good baker; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 23 West 44th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook and laundress; best references. Call at No. 118 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 52 4th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS dress-maker by day or week; can bring her own Family Remington machine; best references. Call at No. 349 West 43d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS maker; will go to the country; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine thoroughly; first-class reference. Call at No. 158 East 32d st.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.—NO. 22 EAST 13TH st., between 5th av. and University place; ladies and gentlemen's first-class washing and ironing.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant young woman, who is a good seamstress, or chamber-maid, waitress, &c., or to take care of children; is used to them; has good references. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AS PRACTICAL HOUSEkeeper, by an Englishwoman, who thoroughly understands the care of a house and the management of servants; many years' experience in England and America; best City reference. Apply at the house or her former employer, No. 11 North Madison square, between 10 and 2 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A THOROUGHLY WILLING and honest young Protestant woman, to do the house-work for a couple or take care of children; a good home more than high wages. Address E. Kemple, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH Protestant woman as general house-worker; was personally recommended by her former employer. Can be seen at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 130 West 19th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and embroiders; would assist with children; best City reference; can be seen until suited. Call at No. 704 3d av., near 44th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS-FRENCH PROTestant lady's maid, just arrived from Europe; understands hair-dressing, is a good dress-maker and seamstress, and understands her duty perfectly. Call or address No. 491 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress, with a family going South for the Winter. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 19 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; is a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish nexceptionable references. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman; is a first-class laundress; French fluting, box-pleating, and all kinds of fine work done in the best manner; country or City; highly recommended; sober, honest, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY, CAREFUL GIRL as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting, or would take a chamber-maid's place and assist in fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a laundress who has lived with her the past Summer, and whom she can recommend. Call at No. 2 West 48th st., before 1 o'clock on Monday and Tuesday.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would like to go South or to Cuba; will assist with care of growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 27 East 22d st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, PREPOSSESSING GERMAN girl; a very desirable child's nurse, or second girl; has quite lady-like ways, and is perfectly willing to be useful; is a good seamstress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel. Call or address No. 18 West 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMber-maid and Seamstress.—By a German Protestant young woman; is fully capable, and has excellent City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, FOR invalid or infant; is thoroughly capable as experienced nurse; for country, City, or travel; has highest of City references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; many years' experience with children, management of a nursery, competent to take entire charge from birth; undoubted City references. Call at No. 125 East 50th st. Ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON WELL RECOMmended, speaking English and Spanish, to take care of growing children and sewing. Call for two days at No. 34 Clinton place.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfants' nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO TAKE care of an invalid lady and do sewing in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 205 West 21st st.

DRY GOODS.

A — At R. H. MACY & CO.'S there will be a grand display of Holiday Goods to-day—day and evening. Grand illumination.

B — Be sure and go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S Holiday Display to-day—day and evening. Grand illumination.

C — Christmas Goods on exhibition at R. H. MACY & CO.'S, to-day—day and evening. Grand illumination.

D — Don't fail to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S Grand Exhibition of Holiday Goods to-day—day and evening. Grand illumination.

E — Everybody will go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S Exhibition and illumination to-day.

COME THIS EVENING.

F — Friends, go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S Holiday Exhibition to-day—day and evening. Grand illumination.

G — Go, go, go, go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S holiday exhibition to-day—day and evening. Grand illumination.

H — He, she, and all of the rest of us will gather at R. H. MACY & CO.'S grand exhibition to-day—day and evening. Grand illumination.

I — I am bound to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S exhibition all day to-day, and stay all the evening to the grand illumination.

J — Join the throng going to R. H. MACY & CO.'S, to-day—day and evening—exhibition and illumination.

K — Knocks every other Holiday display, does R. H. MACY & CO.'S. To-day. Illuminate in the evening.

L — Lovely will be the display at R. H. MACY & CO.'S, to-day—day and evening.

M — Mother and children will have a joyful time at R. H. MACY & CO.'S grand exhibition to-day—day and evening. Grand illumination.

N — Never fail to be at R. H. MACY & CO.'S grand display and illumination to-day—day and evening.

O — Oh, how grand will be the display at R. H. MACY & CO.'S exhibition to-day—day and evening. Illumination in the evening.

P — Parents come and bring the little ones to R. H. MACY & CO.'S grand display and illumination to-day—day and evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress; can act as nursery governess if required; five years' City reference. Call at No. 334 East 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN NURSE; also a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply for two days at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. Hardman, cook, good bread, biscuit maker, assist washing, ironing; willing, obliging; highest City reference.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. Hardman, Swedish young woman; chamber-maid and waitress; City reference.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—CAN cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objections to take charge of grown children, or assist in chamber-work; can operate on different machines; can give good City reference. Address No. 59 West 11th st., near 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as seamstress and can dress hair well; can operate on different machines; has the best of references. Call at or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; is a good operator; would take care of children; best of City references. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young lady as seamstress; no objections to traveling. Call for three days at No. 52 West 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO DOES all kinds of dressmaking; wishes work in families by the day; terms moderate. Call or address Seamstress, No. 448 7th av., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, as seamstress; understands dress-making. Call at No. 144 Madison av., between 31st and 32d sts., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, sewing, to go out by the day or take home. Call at No. 269 West 22d st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress to go by month or day. Call at 704 3d av., between 44th and 45th sts.; ring top bell.

TWO LADIES, MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, both invalids, yet needing increased income, desire occupation for several hours each day, as copyist, amanuensis, reader, or teacher in private school or family; highest references can be given. Address A. C. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

USEFUL WOMAN.—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMily, by a very industrious American woman, of middle age; can be useful in many ways, such as sewing, shopping, marketing, or, in fact, any position of trust that is not menial; will furnish undoubted reference. Address American, No. 68 West 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG WOMan as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; private family or boarding-house; is careful, willing, and obliging; the best of City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver thoroughly; has excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS—BY A SUPERIOR SERVANT AS first-class waitress; has excellent City references. Call at No. 3 East 34th st.

WASHING.—A WOMAN WANTS TO GO OUT BY the day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing; good references. Apply at No. 180 3d av., or 136 East 17th st.

MALES.

COOK, &c.—AS MALE COOK AND CARVER, OR as waiter, &c., in a hotel, restaurant, or institution, by a reliable, faithful Englishman; can take charge of the kitchen; not afraid of work; at low wages. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; SINGLE MAN of long experience; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; has no objections as to the country; is obliging; the best of reference given to ability. Address D. D. Saddlery, store No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRACTICAL man, single; also understands gardening; many years' experience in both branches; is a good City driver; two years' reference from last employer. Address J. G., No. 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman as coachman or groom; understands his business; City or country; good reference from last employer. Call on or address W. H., No. 321 West 44th st., rear house.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; is a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks; thirteen years' best City reference. Call or address Mr. W., No. 213 West 40th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; an excellent City driver and first-class groom; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address M., No. 17 East 30th st.

GROOM—COOK.—BY A HOLLAND MAN AND wife, just arrived from Holland; wife as cook and man as groom; either in the City or country; both can speak the English language; can give good references. Inquire for or send letter to S. Kamstraa, 104 Allen st.

GROOM OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN in a private family; refers to his present employer for satisfactory recommendations. Address C. C., Box No. 275 Post Office, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANkets; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods. MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADAM ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., Has an elegant parlor floor to let, with private table; also, handsome rooms on third and fourth floors. No. 47 West 22d st.

MRS. CAMP, No. 141 West 14th st., HAS TO OFFER FOR THE WINTER TWO HANDSOME SUITES WITH BOARD.

NO. 39 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University place; just opened; newly furnished. Rooms en suite or singly, with board. Parlor floor, with private table if desired.

FIVE DOORS FROM 5TH AV., NO. 10 EAST 28th st., third floor room, southern exposure; board if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Corner 6th av. and 33th st., Murray Hill. Three fine suites of apartments vacant. W. L. FISH.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 25TH ST., NEAR Madison square, have two or more handsomely furnished rooms to let, with or without private table. Apply to Mr. BERGMAN, corner of 27th st. and Broadway.

TWO OF THE HANDSOMEST FLOORS IN the City, newly and elegantly furnished, with private table only, at prices to suit the times. No. 67 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A VERY ELEGANT FLOOR, WITH OR WITHout private table, may be obtained at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Elegantly-furnished parlor and bedroom; every convenience; on first floor; for gentleman without board; references.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering a very desirable first floor, with private table, the apartments being the suite lately occupied by the Countess De Fernssac.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; also one square room; references.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST, NEAR 4th av.—Three handsomely-furnished connecting rooms; also, two front hall rooms, with first-class board; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST. A small family would let a large, well-furnished room, with or without board; $20 per week.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST. Two elegantly-furnished suites of apartments, with or without private table.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER OF 38TH st.—A fine suite of rooms to let to a family of adults, with or without private table.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms on the second and third floors, with or without private table. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITHOUT BOARD, FOR gentlemen only. No. 38 East 26th st., adjoining Union League Club; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—NEWLY-FURNISHED front parlor and bedroom, on fourth floor, with board, fire, and gas; $30 for two persons.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 36, EAST.—TO let—a handsome second floor; first-class board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; single rooms for gentlemen; private table, if desired.

DESIRABLE SUITES OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, in first-class house No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square; choice location.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, ALSO rooms for single gentlemen; highest reference given and required. No. 23 West 26th st.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE, BROADWAY.—Magnificent store and show-room, first floor, at half price; immediate possession. Apply there to Dr. DEEY.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor; also, two hall rooms, third story, with board.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suites and single rooms; house thoroughly first-class; private table given; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351. Newly-furnished rooms, with or without first-class table and attendance. Liberal terms; small family.

5TH AV., NO. 341. Mrs. SEAVER offers suites of apartments with private table or without board.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITES and single rooms; house first class; private table; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without private table; references.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHed, together or separately, to gentlemen only, at No. 83½ Barrow st., near Hudson.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A LARGE, PLEASANT room to let, with board; best references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a large, fully furnished room. No. 150 East 27th st.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of front rooms on third floor to rent, with board; also one in the fourth story; references exchanged.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS TO rent, with board, to gentlemen appreciating a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A SECOND FLOOR TO let, with or without private table.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at No. 255 4th av.; references.

TABLE BOARD—FOR TWO OR THREE GENtlemen with private family. No. 359 West 36th st.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS from Dec. 1, with private table.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, IN GOOD location, with breakfast and tea, fire and gas; state terms; references exchanged. Address Box No. 5,433.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—A LADY would like to get a place for her waiter-man; is thoroughly experienced; is a Frenchman, and speaks English, and willing to make himself useful; wages for the Winter, $15. Inquire for C. L., at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. References thoroughly investigated at this agency.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS SINGLE MAN, SPEAKS French, English, and German, in a private family or boarding-house; can give the best of City reference. Address C. S. Galame, No. 253 7th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, PROTestant, in a private family; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 343 West 24th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; good recommendations. Apply or address No. 46 West 39th st.

WAITER OR USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant man; City or country; wages no object; good reference. Call on or address M. H., No. 692 6th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN (Scotchman preferred) as gardener and general overseer on a place of ten acres near this City; must understand the care of cattle and horses. Address, with references, Box No. 1,248 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE CITY, a Protestant waiter, (single,) with good references. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK (PROTESTANT PREferred) and to do the coarse washing. Apply on Tuesday, at No. 11 East 17th st., from 10 until 12 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE. DICKENS' CURIOSITY SHOP. THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. Furniture, antiques, curiosities, paintings, bric-a-brac, china, delf, and porcelain, engravings, bronzes, clocks, silver-ware, desks, cabinets, and crystal chandeliers, mirrors, books, piano, five iron safes. Full particulars in catalogue. The entire stock will be sold.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8. 28TH ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY. Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN. BOUCICAULT'S SCOTTISH DRAMA. Four nights longer, only.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER	as	David Deans
Mr. LOUIS JAMES	as	The Counsel for Defense
Mr. F. HARDENBERG	as	Ratcliffe
Mr. JAMES LEWIS	as	Laird o' Dumbiedikes
Mr. HART CONWAY	as	Geordie Robertson
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT	as	Mr. Archibald
Mrs. LOUISE ALLEN	as	Jeanie Deans
Miss NINA VARIAN	as	Effie Deans
Miss EMILY RIGL	as	Queen Caroline
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT	as	Meg Murdockson
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT	as	Madge Wildfire

LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1:30, OF THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN. NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 5, FIRST NIGHT ON ANY STAGE of a remarkable new play—drawn from a ROMANTIC TRAGEDY of the Spanish Stage, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, and entitled YORICK. The BOX-SHEET for the OPENING NIGHT will be ready WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BLACK CROOK. EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE the Imperial Spectacle,

THE BLACK CROOK,

presented in all the grandeur of superb new scenery, beautiful new costumes, a GRAND BALLET OF OVER THREE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL GIRLS, novel marches, delicious music, unique evolutions, special features, &c., &c. POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL notwithstanding the enormous outlay.

ROBERTS' LAST READING, THURSDAY NIGHT, at Association Hall. Tickets and programmes at Gurley's, under the hall.

MISS SOPHIE FLORA HEILBRON, Has the honor to announce that she will give FOUR AFTERNOON PIANO-FORTE RECITALS, AT STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1874. THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1874. THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1874. THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1875. At 2 o'clock. The subscription for the Four Recitals at $3, and separate tickets $1. Schools and children half these prices. Tickets to be had at the music stores, the General Ticket Office, 114 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

NAST; or, THE CARICATURIST CARICATURED!

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. "THE HUNCHBACK" MATINEE, For the benefit of St. John's Guild, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1:30 P. M.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1874, at 4 P. M. Organist, Mr. SAMUEL P. WARREN; Vocalist, Mr. JON. J. D. TRENOR. Admission, 25 cents; package of ten tickets, $2; to be had at all music-stores, and at the church.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st.—Sunday-school mass-meeting this evening. Rev. Dr. Tyng and Rev. Mr. Hepworth will speak; Miss Jennie Lewis will read. Willis Shelton, the great pedal player, will perform on the organ, at 7:30. Admittance free.

MACCABE.—ROBINSON HALL, MONDAY NEXT, in a revised edition of his entertainment. Robinson Hall closed this week for complete renovation and elegant refurnishing. A new drama with original effects on MONDAY next.

ASSOCIATION HALL. VANDENHOFF. SECOND LECTURE, THURSDAY MORNING, 11:30. Subject—KING JOHN. Tickets for remaining four lectures, with reserved seat, $3, at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and Gurley's, 23d st. and 4th av.

BOWERY THEATRE. Miss JENNIE MORTON, in her drama of IDLEWILD. Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER and DONALD McKAY. WARM SPRING INDIANS in the burlesque of POCAHONTAS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. New Opera House, Broadway, corner 29th st. JIM CROW ALIVE. Birch, Wambold, Backus, Ryman, Mackin, Wilson, Ricardo, Rudolph, Tremaine, Pelham, Barron, Mullally. FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE) GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector. NO. 21 WEST 32D ST. *Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.* Terms, $25 for the course. For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY. S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals, No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, Reopens Sept. 23. GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS at NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV., OPENS SEPT. 21. Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College. E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS, reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

PENSION

For young foreigners in BRUNSWICK, Germany; good pension and instruction, especially in the modern languages. For further information and prospects, apply to O. HEUSINGER, Brunswick.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STUDENTS PURSUE SUCH STUDIES AS THEY prefer without classes; backward pupils, private room. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery; up-town, No. 1,275 Broadway; writing lessons, $3 monthly.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATER-color and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EXperienced teacher. Ladies and gentlemen. Prof. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. Pupils prepared for the counting-house, college, the School of Mines, &c.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED GERMAN LADY, accustomed to teaching, desires to instruct a few more pupils in classes or at their residences in German, French, or music. Address TEACHER, No. 147 West 14th st.

GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, who can furnish good references, is desirous of a daily or hourly engagement; acquirements, English, piano and singing, and wall-flowers. Address L., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A LADY OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE will teach private pupils in English, music, and the languages, or would take a position in school. Apply at Educational Agency, No. 588 6th av.

TEACHER WANTED.—A LADY ELOCUTIONist to lecture and teach a class in school near New-York. Apply at Educational Agency, No. 588 6th av.

WANTED—A TUTOR, A GRADUATE OF THE Sheffield Scientific School. Address B. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. near 7th and 8th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

SECOND WEEK! WINTER SEASON!

THE BRILLIANT FETE AT PEKIN. AN UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

THE GORGEOUS CHINESE BALLET. A BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE!

THE THRILLING INDIAN LIFE ASTONISHES ALL!

THE NEW ROMAN RACES DAY AND NIGHT.

THE DARING LADY RIDERS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE WONDERFUL JACKLEY FAMILY IN NEW ACTS!

THE MARVELOUS LING LOOK. YAMADIVA. AT EACH EXHIBITION.

GRAND MENAGERIE OF 600 WILD BEASTS.

NOTE.—To accommodate the thousands of children visiting the Hippodrome and wonderful menagerie, they will be admitted to the afternoon performance at half price, if under TEN YEARS of age. NO REDUCTION IN THE EVENING. To give additional interest to the great menagerie department all the wild animals will be fed in presence of the audience immediately upon the close of the afternoon entertainment.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS IN PREPARATION FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ROBERTS' LAST READING, THURSDAY NIGHT, at Association Hall. Tickets and programmes at Gurley's, under the hall.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE. M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers. FIFTH WEEK and continuous success of Miss EMILY SOLDENE and her ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 5,

The Grand Duchess.

(A great hit.) THE DUCHESS (her great rôle)..........Miss SOLDENE

"New scenery," "exquisite dresses," "great cast." SATURDAY, ONLY GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE.

NAST; or, THE CARICATURIST CARICATURED!

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY. Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager. The new burlesque with new scenery, effects, &c. THE BLACK AND TAN CROOK. First appearance of W. B. Cahill and Thos. Granger. Reappearance of Miss NELLY PIERIS. Sol Smith Russell, Gus Williams, William Courtright, Sanford and Wilson, Miss Emma Day, Miss Alice Harrison, and Russian Ballet Troupe. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S. C. R. THORNE..........Lessee and Manager. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, and during the week, NORMAN LESLIE, With new Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments. Performance commences at 7:45 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. DICK SANDS, FRANK JONES, NETTIE FLORENCE, LOLA, the Queen of Gymnasts. LOLA. GILMORE and SMITH, McCOLLOUGH and McGARVEY. Mme. PICAUT'S CAN-CAN DANCERS, AND ONE HUNDRED STAR ARTISTS. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE. 58th st., between 3d and Lexington avs. LADIES' MATINEE TO-DAY At 2 o'clock. Mme. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS, Mlle. DELACOUR'S FRENCH DANCERS, KALIBSDAGYNAI.

EVENINGS WITH THE GREAT MUSICIANS. J. N. PATTISON, DE GARMO HALL. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1. Fourth lecture, with piano-forte recitals. Subject—FELIX BARTHOLDY MENDELSSOHN. Tickets $1; for sale at Nos. 711 and 841 Broadway, and at Weber's, No. 108 5th av.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S. THIS EVENING AT 8. FREDERIC ROBINSON in QUARRY DELL. AFTERNOON AT 2. CINDERELLA AND TOODLES. SHELDON and LEFFINGWELL.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST. EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF the Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Asylum No. 226 East 20th st., will be held on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, at 2:30 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY.

MAETZNER'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. A Methodical, Analytical, and Historical Treatise on the Orthography, Prosody, Inflections, and Syntax of the English Tongue. Translated from the German by CLAIR J. GRECE, LL. B. 3 vols., 8vo. Price $15.

WILLIAM BLAKE'S POETICAL WORKS. Edited, with a Memoir, by WILLIAM MICHAEL ROSSETTI. With a fine steel portrait of Blake. Cabinet Edition, beveled boards, gilt top. Price $2 25.

THE CHRISTIAN IN THE WORLD. By Rev. D. W. FAUNCE. 16mo. Price $1 50. (This is the Prize Essay awarded by Dartmouth College from the Judge Fletcher Fund.)

SPEAKING LIKENESSES. A Christmas Story. By CHRISTINA ROSSETTI. With Pictures thereof by ARTHUR HUGHES. Square 12mo., cloth. Price $1 50.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1874. B. L. LUDINGTON, Administrator, &c. d1-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874. JAMES LYNCH, Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased. n24-1aw6moTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874. PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix. oc13-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. L. Morris, Esq., No. 25 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1874. HELEN R. RUSSELL, Executrix. jy7-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM V. MASON, late of the City of New York, Secretary, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edgar M. Mason, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 20, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of August, 1874. ANN E. MASON, Administratrix of Hiram V. Mason, deceased. au4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 28 Lafayette place, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874. CATHARINE A. FERRIS, Sole Acting Executrix. s1-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Theodore R. B. De Groot, Esq., No. 142 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of June, 1874. ALICE E. DE GROOT, Administratrix. THEODORE R. B. DE GROOT, Administrator. je9-1aw6mTu*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 IN A MANUfacturing business of long standing, or would accept a loan of $5,000 and the services of the party at a fair compensation; ample security will be given. Address SECURITY, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A PHELAN & COLLENDER, 10X5, 5¼-pocket billiard table, in perfect order, cheap. Address Box No. 243 Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK. Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER. Begins at 8; over at 10:40. NINTH AND LAST WEEK THIS SEASON Of the most charming of all domestic dramas, JANE EYRE, the run of which might be indefinitely prolonged but for the fact, that Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON'S present engagement here, terminates Dec. 5. Better than Led Astray.—*New-York Times.* The scenes and appointments all new, and of the most elegant description.

Characters by — The cast includes the names of Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Kate Holland, Hattie Thorpe, Mary Stuart, Cora Cassidy, Laura Thorpe, and Messrs. McKee, Rankin, F. F. Mackay, John Parselle, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 1:30. TENTH AND LAST MATINEE OF JANE EYRE. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, will be produced, after careful preparation, and with new and appropriate scenery and costumes, Lovell's great play, LOVE'S SACRIFICE, which has been specially rearranged for this Theatre, and in which Miss Rose Eytinge will make her first appearance this season. BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN. Due notice will be given of the production of the greatest sensation of the modern stage, THE TWO ORPHANS. FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, benefit of Miss Charlotte Thompson, and last performance but two of JANE EYRE.

NAST; or, THE CARICATURIST CARICATURED!

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CLARKE. JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce an engagement (positively limited to two weeks) with the distinguished American comedian, MR. JOHN S. CLARKE, recently returned from London, where his protracted stay was marked by a continuous success, who will appear EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, in two of his best parts, always creative of extreme hilarity, beginning THIS EVENING, with Redmond Tape in a great English comic sketch, by H. J. Byron, and entitled RED TAPE. and as Major Wellington de Boots in Stirling Coyne's excellent comedy of three acts, THE WIDOW HUNT. The entertainment will afford an evening of unlimited fun. THE BOX-OFFICE, during Mr. CLARKE'S engagement, will be open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ROBERTS' LAST READING, THURSDAY NIGHT, at Association Hall. Tickets and programmes at Gurley's, under the hall.

GRAND BENEFIT BY THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, in aid of the LADIES' BIKUR CHOLIM SOCIETY, TUESDAY, Dec. 1, 1874. Gounod's grand opera in five acts, FAUST.

Mlle. HEILBRON	as	Margherita
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY	as	Siebel
Signor DE BASSINI	as	Faust
Signor TAGLIAPIETRA	as	Valentine
Signor FIORINI	as	Mephistopheles
Miss COONEY	as	Martha
Mr. G. F. HALL	as	Wagner

Military Band—Chorus and Grand Orchestra. Musical Director and Conductor..........Mr. S. BEHRENS. Doors open at 6:30 o'clock; performance commences at 8. Tickets can be procured of Henry Lewis, No. 378 Pearl st., and at the Box-office.

PARK THEATRE. TWELFTH WEEK OF THE GREAT SUCCESS. SEVENTY-NINTH PERFORMANCE, TUESDAY, Dec. 1, by JOHN T. RAYMOND of his popular character specialty Col. MULBERRY SELLERS, in MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA. Nightly received by crowded houses with peals of laughter and roars of applause. "THE HIT OF THE PRESENT SEASON."—*World.* EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. Seats secured ten days in advance. Order carriages at 10:30. "THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

WALLACK'S. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Mr. DION BOUCICAULT EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, in a new and original Irish play, entitled

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THE SHAUGHRAUN. Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast. Carriages may be ordered at 10:40. Seats secured three weeks in advance.

NAST; or, THE CARICATURIST CARICATURED!

GREAT EVENT OF 1874.—MISS MARGARET B. MOORE, the beautiful and talented young artiste, who is pronounced by the entire press "the most pleasing dramatic reader in America," will appear in Dramatic Readings at Association Hall, THIS EVENING. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. Carriages may be ordered for 10 o'clock.

A BAZAAR WILL BE OPENED IN THE Fourth R. P. Church, 48th st., between 8th and 9th avs., THIS EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock, and close THURSDAY NIGHT. Admission, 10 cents.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *are the best made. The touch elastic, and the tone powerful, pure and even.* **WATERS' Concerto ORGANS** *cannot be* excelled in tone or beauty; *they defy* competition. *The* Concerto Stop *is a* fine Imitation of the Human Voice. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *during the* Holidays. Monthly Installments received. Second-hand instruments *at great* bargains. Traveling *and* Local AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y. Box 3567.

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A GREAT CHANCE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE of G. B. Barmore, No. 368 Bleecker st., by order of administratrix, at cost, 700 Pianos by Jan. 1. Second hand Pianos cheap.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this Club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend. NATHAN C. ELY, President. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock. Rev. CHARLES W. BAIRD, of Rye, will read a paper on "The Huguenots in New-York." ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Tubular Barrow and Truck Manufacturing Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at No. 212 West st., at 3 P. M. W. H. HARRISON, Secretary.

LECTURES.

A SUPERB MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT Will be given by the Sunday-school in the ALLEN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 1, 1874. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commencing at 7:45. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. Tickets can be obtained at the door.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH IN THE WILLETT Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Grand, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1874. Subject—"What I Saw and Heard from New-York to Jerusalem." Tickets, 30 cents. Commences at 8 o'clock.

"STREET LIFE IN YEDO," (JAPAN.)—LECture by Prof. WM. E. GRIFFIS, at church corner 7th av. and 54th st., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A CHOICE CATHOLIC HOLIDAY PRESENT.—Second edition of Very Rev. Father Preston's last work upon the DEVOTION TO THE MOST SACRED HEART OF JESUS. Elegantly bound. Price, $1. Catholic Bibles and Prayer-books, Rosary Beads and Crosses, made at Bethlehem, Jerusalem. ROBERT CODDINGTON, Publisher, No. 246 Bowery, 4th av., New-York.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SPREAD OF THE SMALL-POX.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF CASES—DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY THE HEALTH INSPECTORS—ANOTHER FATAL CASE REPORTED.

There seems to be no doubt, in medical circles that the small-pox epidemic is rapidly on the increase. The health authorities, however, express their perfect confidence that in a very short time they will not only be able to check the ravages of the disease, but to so effectually lessen its extent that it finally will assume the ordinary proportions of any ailment, and wholly lose its epidemic character. As an evidence of their ability to accomplish this most desirable end, they instance the spread and gradual reduction of diphtheria in the City this Winter. Some weeks ago diphtheria prevailed to such an extent, especially among children living in crowded and badly-ventilated tenement-houses, that its marked preponderance over the ordinary statistical disease rate not only became very noticeable, but signally alarming to the general public, to the Board of Health, and the medical profession. By constant work and untiring vigilance on the part of the Health Inspectors, the disease was at first arrested in its deadly progress, and then reduced, until now it presents no formidable aspect beyond the usual presence of a disease, to a marked extent attributable to the exigencies of the climate and the peculiar social conditions in which many live. It is contended and, according to the statement of physicians, not without some good reasons, that to arrest the spread of epidemic disease at its outset is a matter of impossibility. The disease must to a certain extent have spent its original force, and by its spread become so prominent as to more easely succomb to the organization of the Health Officers, which organization becomes for that reason more perfect and effective every day. In reference to the small-pox epidemic the greatest obstacle the Health Officers have to encounter, not including the concealment of cases, is the objections made by persons to vaccination, and also to the removal of patients from their home to the Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Every possible subterfuge is adopted by members of families to prevent a patient being moved to the hospital, and instances are on record where a patient, after the first visit of the health officer and previous to the arrival of the ambulance, has been spirited away from one tenement-house to another, thus hastening the progress of the disease, producing collapse, an incurable a fatal result, in addition to the likelihood of spreading the disease in other families. The health inspectors are frequently required to call in the Police to aid them in the performance of their duty. Under the present law the health officers are given the power to remove all persons suffering from small-pox, and also to remove the bodies of all persons dying from small-pox. This last authority of the health officer was given them in order to prevent "wakes" being held by the poorer classes in cases of death from variola. On Friday Catherine Daly, a child two and a half years old, died of small-pox in the crowded tenement-house No. 331 East Thirty-second street. The two health inspectors who visited the house on Saturday evening found all preparations made for a "wake," and a number of persons in the room where the remains of the child were. On announcing their intention of removing the body, they were assaulted by the members of the family and finally kicked down stairs. Officer Darwin of the Twenty-first Precinct was called in, and after a fight between the male members of the family, Officer Darwin, and one of the health inspectors, the other health officer succeeded in escaping down stairs to the ambulance with the body of the child.

In reference to the cases which have occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Eleventh avenue, five additional cases have been reported since Saturday noon making a total of twenty-one cases reported from the institution during the past week.

At the Coroner's office, yesterday, a fatal case was reported, George Buiter, aged five years, having died at his residence, No. 440 West Fifty-third street, from confluent small-pox. The case was a very bad one, the vesicles having merged one into the other, so that the surface of the body presented a revolting appearance.

WILLIAM M. TWEED'S CASE.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS —THE WRIT GRANTED—AN EFFORT FOR HIS RELEASE.

Counsel for William M. Tweed applied yesterday, in Oyer and Terminer to Judge Barrett for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of their client, the intention being to test the right of his further detention. The subject of his probable release has been under discussion for some time, the impression being prevalent in certain quarters that technical objections could be interposed at the end of one year's term of imprisonment which would necessitate this prisoner's release. The writ was granted and argument will be heard upon the questions at issue on its return. The following is the petition in full:

The petition of William M. Tweed shows that he is imprisoned or restrained in his liberty by Joseph L. Liscomb, Warden of the Penitentiary of the City of New-York, and that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any Court of the United States or by any judge thereof, nor is he committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree. That the cause or pretense of such confinement or restraint according to the best of the knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is the warrant, order, or process, a copy of which is hereunto annexed. And your petitioner alleges that his imprisonment aforesaid is illegal, and that its illegality as he is informed by his counsel and verily believes consists in this: That the said warrant, order, or process was issued upon an (alleged) judgment pronounced against your petitioner upon an (alleged) conviction for misdemeanor in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the City and County of New-York, which court had not jurisdiction to try the offense of which said (alleged) conviction was obtained, and had not jurisdiction to pronounce the (alleged) judgment thereon which it did pronounce, or which is set forth in said warrant, order, or process, and had not the jurisdiction to pronounce the judgment or sentence upon which your petitioner is now detained.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that a writ of hateas corpus issue, directed to the said Joseph L. Liscomb, Warden of the Penitentiary of the City of New-York, commanding him to have the body of your petitioner before one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the chambers of said court at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of December, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, together with the time and cause of such imprisonment and detention. (Signed) WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1874.

The petition was verified before John C. Halligan, Notary Public, on the 30th day of November, 1874.

A THREE-CARD MONTE VICTIM.

On the night of Nov. 20, Horace S. Lanfair, an elderly and wealthy citizen of Baltimore, residing at No. 222 Bank street, in that city, was a passenger on a train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, his destination being New-York. On the way, it is alleged, he fell into the clutches of a three-card monte gambler, and lost all his ready money and two gold watches. These losses rendered him desperate, and he renewed the play without benefiting himself as to the result. As security for the payment of his losses, it is asserted Lanfair gave to the unknown gamester two promissory notes, drawn by Middleton, Carman & Co., of No. 70 Fulton Market, for the aggregate sum of $5,400, payable to Lanfair, one on Aug. 28, 1875, and the other on March 5, 1875. At Philadelphia, the gambler, with a confederate, quietly left the car with his victim's money, watches, and notes. Mr. Lanfair also stopped over a train in that city, and, proceeding at once to a telegraph office, sent a dispatch to Mr. Middleton, one of the makers of the notes, informing him that they had been stolen. Mr. Middleton immediately advertised in the various City journals, warning the public against negotiating the notes. This advertisement, it seems, Mr. David Jackson, of No. 500 Third avenue, did not see, for he a day or two afterward purchased the notes from one Henry D. Monell, paying for them $2,500. Mr. Jackson took the notes to a number of down town brokers for disposal. On Wednesday last he left them with Burroughs & Chichester, No. 72 Wall street. On Saturday he called there again, and was arrested. He was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, and while explaining his connection with the affair Monell entered the court-room and was at once arrested. He was identified by Mr. Lanfair as the confederate of the three-card monte man who had fleeced him, and by Mr. Jackson as the person from whom he had purchased the notes. Mr. Jackson was discharged, and Monell was committed without bail, to await a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, upon an affidavit which carefully omits all mention of the manner in which Mr. Lanfair lost his property.

THE MONFALCONE EXTRADITION CASE.

The case of Giovanni Monfalcone, whose extradition is asked by the Italian Government for alleged participation in the murder of Vincenzo Tramontana, in the Bay of Palermo, came up again before United States Commissioner White yesterday. Mr. Coudert, the counsel for the Government of Italy, offered certain papers in evidence, which were objected to by Col. Charles S. Spencer on the ground that they were not properly authenticated by the United States Minister at Rome. The Commissioner overruled the objection, and the papers were admitted. The case was then adjourned until Saturday next, at 10:30 A. M.

A FAST STYLE OF LIVING.

Benjamin S. Gomperts, who, up to a very recent period, has been living in a fashionable boarding-house on Fifth avenue, near Forty-second street, was yesterday arrested by order of Judge McAdam, of the Marine Court, at the suit of Francis E. Handley. It appears from the papers in the case that some time ago Gomperts went to Hamilton, who keeps a livery stable, and hired a horse and wagon, with a driver, at the rate of $300 per month. Shortly afterward he went back to the stable and rescinded his first bargain, and obtained a two-horse vehicle at the rate of $900 per month. Mr. Hamilton states that when Gomperts hired the equipages he told him he had an income of $2,000 per month, but that when he presented his bill, however, he failed to pay. Not being able to give bail in the sum of $500, Gomperts was sent to Ludlow Street Jail.

THE SOUTH OYSTER BAY TRAGEDY.

THE TRIAL OF LEWIS JARVIS FOR THE MURDER OF SAMUEL J. JONES—JARVIS AND HIS ACCOMPLICE ASK SEPARATE TRIALS.

The adjourned term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Queens County convened in the court-house at North Hempstead yesterday, with Judge Pratt upon the Bench, supported by County Judge Armstrong, and Justices Chipp and Lawrence—the latter being called upon to officiate in the place of Justice Seaman, whom the defense in the Jones murder case proposed to use as a witness. The attendance was large, and included a number of representatives of the Jones family, some of whom had been summoned as witnesses. Detective Payne, who has been chiefly instrumental in the discovery of the alleged murderers, and Officer Joseph Wilkinson, who assisted in making the arrests, were present among the chief witnesses, the former bringing into court the large chopping-block and the stones which were thrown down upon Mr. Jones after he was flung into the well.

It was generally supposed that the case of Vincenzo Imamorata, accused of the murder of Ricco Frederico, at Flushing, would precede that of Jarvis and Jackson, but the Judge decided to call the latter first, and after the Circuit calendar was disposed of, which occupied nearly an hour, Judge Pratt announced his readiness to proceed with it. Jarvis and Jackson were accordingly arraigned, and through their counsel put in a plea of not guilty. Theodore J. Cogswell, of Jamaica, appeared for Lewis Jarvis, and John Fleming, of Jamaica, for Elbert Jackson.

Mr. Fleming, on behalf of Jackson, asked for a separate trial, which was granted. He desired also to have his case put over for the term, on account of the short time he had had to make preparation for trial, but Judge Pratt did not consider his reason a valid one. District Attorney Downing decided to call Jarvis' case first, and the work of obtaining a jury was proceeded with.

The jury as completed, stood as follows, about sixty names in all having been called: Voris Mount, Cornelius Van Dine, John H. Faber, Abraham Bell, Samuel Bayliss, William Beatty, Francis Eberle, Thomas Smyth, James Watt, Charles Augerbauer, Valentine Frost, Brinckerhoff Jones.

District Attorney Downing then proceeded to make his opening address to the jury on behalf of the prosecution. After rehearsing the circumstances of the murder, the manner of its discovery, and the theory of the prosecution as to the manner in which it was committed, he made a statement of what he proposed to prove against the prisoner at the bar, and called, as his first witness, Peter Maloney, who told the story of the discovery of the body of "the master" in the well, and of his going to inform Thomas S. Jones of the discovery, described how the body was taken out of the well, and related other circumstances now familiar to the public. He was cross-examined briefly by Mr. Fleming.

Margaret Maloney, Peter's daughter, was next called, and told the fact of her seeing Mr. Jones go to put a fire out near the railroad track on the Friday night of the murder, and then return toward his house.

Mary Murphy was called, and stated that she saw a person whom she supposed to be Jarvis, with a boy, near Jones' house on the Saturday morning following the murder. She was pretty positive as to his identity. Her testimony was objected to by the defense, but the Judge decided to admit it. The purpose of the prosecution was to show that Jarvis was on the watch to see what might occur when the murder was discovered.

Dr. Bell, who made the post-mortem examination of Mr. Jones' body, described the character of the wounds and bruises found upon it. He was cross-examined closely by Mr. Fleming, the purpose being apparently to establish the theory that the death might have occurred from some other cause than the wounds upon the head.

Dr. Hegeman, who assisted Dr. Bell in making the examination, also testified as to the character of the injuries upon the body. He corroborated the statement of Dr. Bell, that death was caused by the wounds upon the head, which produced concussion, followed by cessation of respiration and consequent asphyxia.

At the conclusion of Dr. Hegeman's cross-examination, the Court adjourned for the day. An extra panel of 200 jurors was ordered to be summoned for Wednesday, in readiness for the trial of Jackson, which will be called immediately after that of Javis is concluded.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Methodist preachers, held yesterday, Brother Dean gave an account of the position of Methodism in the South. He laid down the general proposition that the Methodist Episcopal Church could never abandon that portion of the country, and that, in fact, it would be treason to do so. In the old slave territory, he said, the Methodist Episcopal Church had 350,000 members, and of these about 200,000 were colored. They were doing more than all the other Methodist churches together to educate the colored people of the South—he might say four-fold more. Until within the past year the Church owned but two educational institutions, but now they were establishing seminaries all over the Southern country, and were gaining a firm hold on the confidence of the people. The Methodist Episcopal Church in the South did not, he said, include the highest people in the country, although it included many of them; nor did it take in the lowest, although many of them were members of it also. It was made up principally of what he might describe as the sturdy yeomanry of the country. In the matter of liberality the people of this Church were equal to those of any of the other churches, but they were not equal to the people of the North. As to the future of the Church in the South, he reiterated his statement that it would be treason to abandon that portion of the country. They could not leave the colored people in a position in which they would not know what to do. They could not permit them to go over to the Methodism of the South, for there was a difference between the two Methodisms which they could not bridge over. It was not a difference in doctrine nor in Church policy, but the difference lay in the fact that the people were loyal to the Government, a subject on which he did not wish to say anything further. A representative from the Alabama Conference, referring to the distinction between the two Methodisms, stated that it was as great as that which existed between Lazarus and Dives. After some remarks from representatives of other conferences, the meeting adjourned. The monthly prayer-meeting of the society will be held next Monday.

MARRIAGE OF MISS CLARA MORRIS.

The marriage of Miss Clara Morris, the actress, to Mr. Frederick C. Harriott, of this City, took place yesterday morning at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. A few minutes before 11 o'clock the carriages containing the bridal party and their immediate friends drove up to the door of the edifice and were ushered into the church parlors, where several relatives of the contracting parties were in waiting. The ceremony, which was performed by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, was of the simplest possible description, all ornament or elaboration being studiously avoided. The bride wore her traveling-dress and was unattended.

Among the guests present were Mrs. Morris, the bride's mother, Mr. Frank Harriott, and other relatives of the wedded pair. Mr. Frederick Harriott, the husband of Miss Morris, is a flour merchant, doing business at No. 34 Charles street. He is a nephew of the late Mayor, and the son of Ex-President Harriott, of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company. In the afternoon the bridal party left for Pittsburg, where Miss Morris has a professional engagement.

LARGE FINES FOR CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday counsel, pursuant to notice, moved for a new trial and in arrest of judgment in the case of John F. Marshall and Charles Brunell, of the Broadway and Fourth Avenue Stage Line, convicted on Wednesday of cruelty to animals. Counsel based the motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and in arrest of judgment it was claimed that the indictment was fatally defective, in that it did not state any specific acts of cruelty, but merely conclusions of law. The motion was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell. Judge Sutherland denied the motion, and, after paying Mr. Bergh a high compliment on the meritorious work performed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, sentenced Brunell to pay a fine of $250, and Marshall a fine of $200, which was immediately paid.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Another legal point in connection with the Beecher scandal was settled yesterday. On Friday last, Ex-Judge Morris, counsel for Theodore Tilton, made a motion before Judge Neilson, in the Special Term of the City Court of Brooklyn, to compel the District Attorney to fix a day for the trial of the indictment for libel against Tilton, and asked that Tuesday, Dec. 8, be designated as the day, so that it could be proceeded with in case the civil suit should not be tried. District Attorney Winslow objected to the motion, on the ground of its impropriety, and Judge Neilson took the papers. Yesterday morning his Honor filed an opinion in the office of the City Court, denying the motion, and declining to interfere with the manner in which Mr. Winslow conducts his affairs.

The appeal from the decision of the General Term of the City Court, denying the application of Mr. Beecher's counsel for a bill of particulars in the suit for damages brought against him by Mr. Tilton, will be argued to-day in the Court of Appeals at Albany.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Flammer held Lizzie Smith and Mary Wilson in $1,000 bail, on a charge of larceny, preferred by George Kedler, of Williamsburg.

A ladies' fair in aid of the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind at the "Home," No. 219 West Fourteenth street, commences to-day, and will be continued until Thursday evening.

An unknown man, about fifty years old, gray hair, side whiskers, black overcoat, wine-colored undercoat, dark pants, and having an umbrella, was found dead in the excavation, Ninetieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, yesterday morning.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the one-story frame dwelling m One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, owned and occupied by Charles Williams, took fire from an overheated flue, and was totally destroyed. Loss $100.

Charles Cribbs, aged thirty-four, one of the crew of the United States ship Plymouth, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, while suffering from delirium tremens, attempted to commit suicide by cutting himself across the left wrist with a pen-knife. He was sent to his vessel.

A meeting of the creditors of Philip Rein, the Fifth avenue jeweler, was held yesterday at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street. Forty creditors were present, and proved their claims, amounting to $36,500. Matthew V. Cable was elected assignee.

The death from pneumonia of Sanford Richardson, Esq., formerly of Madison County, Ky., occurred at his residence in this City early on the morning of the 28th inst. Mr. Richardson was for many years engaged largely in the cattle trade. He leaves a widow and a numerous circle of friends to deplore his loss. He was in his sixty-fifth year, and had enjoyed good health until a few days previous to his demise.

In the case of the laborer, Lawrence Highland, who, on Sunday, the 22d, was found dying in Forty-second street, near Lexington avenue, from fracture of the skull, Coroner Eickhoff held an inquest yesterday. It was proven that Highland, who was drunk, had fallen down and received the fatal injuries. David O'Brien, Sr. and Jr., who had been arrested on suspicion of having caused Highland's death, were honorably discharged.

Frances Meyer, a young domestic servant, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with robbing her mistress. She was employed by Mrs. Augusta Wright, of No. 25 Amity street, until Friday last, when she was discharged on suspicion of having stolen some articles. She returned the following day while Mrs. Wright was out, and stole a silk dress valued at $75. When arraigned yesterday in the Police Court she confessed her guilt.

The committee recently appointed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters to proceed to Chicago and examine the condition of that city in regard to fire risks, met the Executive Committee of the National Board yesterday to make their report. The meeting was late in the afternoon, and the entire time was taken up with a preliminary discussion. The consideration of the report was laid over until to-day.

A dispatch was published a few months ago in THE TIMES announcing that Wolff & Levi, of New-Orleans, had brought a suit for $100,000 damages against McKillop, Sprague & Co., commercial agents in this City, on the alleged ground that the agency had spread false reports concerning them. Since then it has been learned that no such suit was ever instituted. Moreover, Mr. Wolff is at present in Lindlow Street Jail on a charge of fraud preferred by some of the creditors of the firm, which has since failed.

At a meeting of the Seamen's Protective Association a report was submitted by the President, Dr. W. F. Thoms, on the influence which advance wages have on the condition of the sailor. In accordance with the recommendations of the report an appeal to merchants and shipowners was adopted. The petition calls their attention to the demoralizing effect of the system of advance wages on the condition of seamen generally, and asks their cooperation in this effort to induce sailors to ship without "advances," which it is asserted can be done by paying them $2 per month additional to the rates now paid.

BROOKLYN.

At the meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday the pay of all the laborers employed at the East New-York engine-houses as ash screeners was reduced from $1 75 to $1 50 per day.

Register Little, of the Department of Arrears, collected, during the week ending Nov. 28, $32,049 06 for arrears of taxes, water rates and assessments, and for the redemption of land sold for unpaid taxes.

At an early hour yesterday morning Mary Maguire, the alleged victim of Ex-Police Officer Burns, was found wandering in Fulton street, and was taken to the Second Precinct Station-house by Sergt. Carrougher, and cared for. She became sick on leaving and was ordered to the City Hospital by Dr. Kissam.

On Saturday last twenty-five of the workmen employed in the Construction Department of the Navy-yard were discharged for a period of three days, in order to equalize the appropriation of the department, which was becoming prematurely exhausted. Another batch were discharged yesterday from this and the Civil Engineer's Department, for the same reason.

Yesterday afternoon while a boy aged twelve years, named Frank Wilson, residing at No. 166 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., was riding in one of the South-side Railroad cars he was pushed off by some unknown person. The car ran over both his legs, cutting them nearly off, and breaking his left arm. He was removed to the Eastern District Hospital, where he was attended by Drs. Brady and Hughes.

The Law Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the petition of Mary Hanley for the $1,000 reward offered by the board for the arrest and detection of the murderers of Charles Goodrich, yesterday reported in favor of the claim, and ordered the payment thereof by the Controller. An amendment to the resolution calling for a division of the amount with the widow of Detective Videtto was lost after a long discussion.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The village of White Plains, which contains many fine stores and handsome residences, is without an organized fire department.

A mad dog made its appearance at Tuckahoe on Sunday morning, and bit a horse belonging to a Mr. Kent, and six valuable dogs, some of which have been shot and others securely chained to await the result.

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County have fixed the salary of the District Attorney elect at $4,500, being $500 less than received by his predecessors, in consideration of the reduced amount of business done, in consequence of the annexation of Morrisania, West Farms, and Kingsbridge to the City of New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $95,013 93 in taxes and assessments last week.

Yesterday morning the residence of Mrs. Garretson, in Newark avenue, Jersey City, was entered by a sneak-thief and robbed of several articles of clothing.

G. A. Wood & Co.'s hardware store in Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, was entered by burglars on Saturday night, and robbed of a quantity of hardware and a small amount of money.

Michael Gilligan, one of the parties concerned in the murder of William Livingston, in Jersey City, on Sunday morning, and who was released on $250 bail by Coroner Lynch, was rearrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Francis and Inspector Murphy on a warrant issued by Police Justice Keese. He was committed without bail.

The Jersey City Presbytery met in Dr. Imbrie's Church yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, and after reading the testimony of Dr. French and that given in rebuttal by Mr. Glendenning, counsel proceeded to sum up the case. This will require two days at least, and as each member is expected to explain his vote in the verdict, it will be a week before the decision is given. The sessions will be strictly secret, and when the verdict is rendered a committee will prepare a statement for publication.

[Advertisement.]

Knox's display of Furs embraces the richest of Brown Otter, Alaska, and Shetland Seal Sacques; Russian Sable, American Mink, Otter, Lynx, and Seal Muffs and Boas, children's Sacques and Muffs, and ladies' and gentlemen's Seal Caps and Gloves. Prices moderate, and positive bargains are now obtainable at No. 212 Broadway and at Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.—George G. Lake, Mrs. George G. Lake and maid, G. S. Lake, Master L. G. Lake, Mrs. G. F. T. Reed, Mrs. L. W. Jackson, Joseph B. Dunn, L. L. Gans, Mrs. B. D. Babcock, Mrs. W. C. Smith, H. M. Edwards, Mrs. H. M. Edwards, Mrs. R. M. Gray, Miss F. M. Gerard, Mrs. George Wigg, Miss F. Wigg, Miss E. Wigg, W. H. Bloodell, A. Vansittart, R. C. W. McCraig, J. S. McGuin, F. Forster, Mrs. F. Forster, S. B. Binney, Mr. Langdon, C. M. Kellock, John C. Wyman, Charles F. Palmer, George Wilkes, J. L. Forster, Mr. Lorkin, Rudolph Schroeder, Alfred Moorhouse, Henri Bordin, C. A. Morris, S. J. Willis, Master Smith, C. Harbers, L. W. Boynton, R. Dunlop, Gordon C. Fowler, John R. Walsh, G. O. Brown, H. Hayden, Mrs. H. Hayden, Rev. John B. Egar, Mrs. John H. Near, E. C. Cowles, Richard Hookham, T. A. Snider, S. Gest, George Arms, Ignatius Rice, Mr. Stone, Mrs. Stone, Joseph Gardner, W. H. Kelly, J. T. Davies, George Gleistein, Henry Salaune, J. H. Buchanan, N. Bosley Merryman, Rev. T. Dietrichson, A. Morales, H. Higgs, C. A. Reed, Alexander Center, R. B. Irwin, Chas. H. Rasewell, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Walton, E. Webb, Thos. Ives, Dr. and Mrs. Newkirk.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:05 | Sun sets.....4:34 | Moon rises.12:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:55 | Gov. Island..2:44 | Hell Gate....4:06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Nov. 30.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Fannie Fenton, Philadelphia; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia.

Ships Harkaway, (Br.,) Constant, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Carrier Dove, Marryman, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Friedrich Harting, (Ger.,) Wallers, Singapore, C. Tobias & Co.; Carl Gustav, (Rus.,) Siefoorst, Liverpool, Tetens & Bockmann; H. Vero, (Ital.,) Martino, Genoa for orders, Stocovich & Co.; Devetri Dubrovachi, (Aust.,) Kusovich, Cork or Falmouth, Stocovich & Co.; Wilhelmine Pust, (Ger.,) Sezer, Newcastle, England, Punch, Edye & Co.; Knight of the Age, (Br.,) Alexander, Dunedin, N. Z., R. W. Cameron & Co.

Brig Guilton, (Br.,) Prive, St. Johns, N. F., R. B. Borland & Co.

Schrs. Addie Ryerson, Cousins, Charleston, Evans, Bail & Co.; Robert Center, Hulse, Bridgeport, Conn., Abiel Abbott & Co.; Lizzie Batchelder, English, Matanzas, Pratt, Son & Co.; Mary A. Witham, Austin, Jaemel for orders, R. Murray, Jr.; E. Benton, (Br.,) Merriam, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolfe & Co.; Ida Lewis, Heustis, Galveston; John, Gabriel, Wilmington, N. C.; Lilly Ernesaine, Wells, New-Haven.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, New-Orleans Nov. 7, Tampico 12th, Tuspan 13, Vera Cruz 17th, Campeche 19th, Progreso 21st, and Havana 25th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Experienced heavy head winds and sea from Havana.

Steam-ship C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudsen, Antwerp Nov. 11, with mdse. and 25 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had variable winds up to 19th; then had a heavy gale and a high sea from N. W., lasting about 36 hours. Nov. 15, at 9 P. M., saw a ship's boat drifting alongside; 27th, lat. 41 36, lon. 64 41, passed a steam-ship, showing signals light blue, red blue, steering E.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Company; Nov. 22, lat. 11 48, lon. 78 45, spoke steam-ship Henry Chauncey, hence, for Aspinwall; 24th, boarded by boat from Navassa Island; reported all well, and schr. Robert Palmer loading there.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool Nov. 19, via Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 371 passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Nov. 27, with mdse and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Nov. 21, and S. W. Pass 22d, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston, Nov. 21, via Key West 25th with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Rosa Boulenr, (of St. John, N. B.,) Baker, from Leghorn, which arrived 29th, and anchored on the Bar, reports: Had light winds and calms down the Mediterranean; passed Gibraltar Oct. 10; Nov. 23, lat. 33 18, lon. 60 15, encountered a heavy gale from S. W. at 8 P. M., then suddenly shifted to N. W., with furious squalls, with heavy rain, thunder, and lightning.

Bark Laila W., (of Granville, N. S.,) McNeil, Waterford, Ireland, 56 ds., in ballast to Henry & Parker. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Frances, Bourneauf, (of Parmouth, N. S.,) Weston, Warrenpoint, Ireland, 51 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored on the bar for orders.

Bark Laura and Gertrude, (Ger.,) Schutte, Hamburg, 69 ds., with empty barrels to J. A. Pauli. Had strong W. and N. W. g les most of the passage.

Bark Empress, (Ger.,) Antwerp 49 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the Southern passage, and had vs iable weather; has been 8 ds. north of Bermuda.

Brig Mattie B. Russell, (of Portland,) York, East Harbor, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to Dovale & Co.—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Brig Sarah B., (of Halifax,) Townsend, Leghorn Sept. 20, Gibraltar Oct. 13, with mdse. to order—vessel to C. B. Swain & Son. Oct. 31, lat. 23 40, lon. 35 03, spoke bark Island Belle, (of Bridgeport, C. S.,) from Batavia, for Plymouth, Eng., 92 ds. out, short of provisions, and supplied her.

Brig Leopoldine, (Ger.,) Haesloop, Rio Janeiro, via Hampton Roads, 61 ds., with coffee to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and 9 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast to Duncan McColl.

Schr. John Rose, (of Brookhaven,) Howell, Pernambuco 26 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot. Had fine weather.

Schr. Maggie Dalling, (of Portland,) Dalling, Shuldsborough, Miss., 18 ds., with yellow pine to order.—vessel to Charles Hatch.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Brower, St. Marc 12 ds., with logwood to E. Murray, Jr.—vessel to Isaac E. Staples.

Schr. Armida Hall, Hall, Pensacola 18 ds., with lumber to Bushnell & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. S. F. Bird, Hall, Pensacola 18 ds., with lumber to order.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Annie A. Booth, Bayles, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to order—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro. The A. A. B. is bound to Fall River.

Schr. O. Curtis, Curtis, Virginia, with wood to H. P. Havens.

Scor. Vesta, (Br.,) Johnson, Glouchester, N. S., 10 ds., with stone to Sherwood & Co.—vessel to P. L. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Alice S. Clark, St. John, N. B., with lumber to master.

Schr. Emma F. Lewis, Todd, Provincetown, for Virginia.

Schr. Lizzie W. Hannum, Mott, Provincetown, for Virginia.

Schr. Emma A. Predmore, Hart, Providence.

Schr. E. L. Smith, Smith, Boston.

Schr. Anna S. Brown, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. Niantic, Morris, Taunton.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Golden, Providence, for Virginia.

Sld. steam-ship Richmond, for Norfolk; bark Krey Woggersen, for Gloucester; brigs Myrtle, for St. Johns, N. F.; Thetis, for Curacoa.

Sunset—WIND moderate, N. W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 30.—Schr. James Bradley, from Richmond to Philadelphia, with a cargo of stone, sunk in the lower part of Chesapeake Bay on Sunday. The crew were saved.

Arr. steam-ship Wilmington, from Havana; reports second officer and one seaman drowned on the passage.

Schr. Fannie B. Williams, from New-York; ship Benjamin Sewall, from Portland; schr. J. W. Hine, from New-York.

Below, brigs John Boyd, from St. Thomas; Mississippi, from Demerara; Laura, (Br.,) from Rio Janeiro.

Cld. 28th, schr. Clara E. Simpson, for Boston; 30th, bark Kava, for Cork; steam-ship Wm. Kennedy, for Providence.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 30.—Arr. schrs. J. M. Fitzpatrick, Philadelphia, and Ella Hodgdon, Port Johnson.

Cld. brig Annie Marie, for London; schr. D. S. Siner, for Wilmington, Del.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Nov. 30.—Cld. 29th, bark Masonic, for Rio Janeiro, and brig Joseph Clarke, for New-York.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 30.—Arr. brig Matilda Coombs, Port Johnson, for Salem.

MOBILE, Nov. 30.—Arr. schr. John Douglass, from Cardenas.

MYSTIC, Nov. 29.—Arr. schr. Postboy, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Arr. steam-ships Rattlesnake and Centipede, Boston; bark Titania, Pernambuco; schr. Timothy Field, St. John, N. B.; brig Alice Lea, Savannah; schrs. Agnes R. Bacon, Salem; James P. Hewitt, Round Pond; Rosina, Calais; B. J. Willard, Portland; steamer Roman, Boston.

Cld. schrs. Mary Means, Emily, Jennie, and R. M. Smith, Boston; C. W. May, Chelsea; brig Lewis Clark, Bangor; schrs. Maggie Cain, Boston; Westmoreland, Providence; ship Island, (Ger.,) Asthus, Norway; schr. Sallie Mair, Boston; bark Souvenir, Cork; schrs. E. M. Sawyer, Cardenas; Ramon De Ajuria, Havana; Lucy, Boston; Westmoreland, Providence. The steamer Northpoint, hence, for New-York, went on the flats below Newcastle Saturday, and got off Sunday afternoon.

PORTLAND, Nov. 28.—Cld. schr. H. E. Sampson, for Baltimore.

Arr. 28th, P. M., bark Fred Eugene, (new,) Portland, to load for Cuba; schr. Union, New-York. Arr. 29th, schrs. Seguin, Philadelphia; Alligator, South Amboy; P. Nelson, New-York; Veto, Rondout; Moreight, New-York, for Calais. Arr. 30th, schr. Kate McKenzie, Ponce, P. R.

Arr. bark Reindeer, (Br.,) from Dundee; steam-ship George Cromwell, from New-York.

Outside, bark David Chapman, Liverpool.

Cld. brig Hattie M. Bain, for Cardenas; bark J. H. Chadwick, for Matanzas; schr. Ella L. Trefethen, for Jamaica; steamer Eleanora, for New-York.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 28.—Sld. schrs. Jeddo, (Br.,) for St. John, N. B.; Silver Dart, for Virginia; Daniel S. Marshon, Philadelphia; George Gurney and Horizon, Rondout; Harry May, Silas Wright, David G. Floyd, Hannah Blackman, Kate and Luella, B. D. Pitts, Forest City, J. B. Youmans, and S. M. Tyler, for New-York.

Sld., 29th, schrs. Alice Borda, for Philadelphia; Fashion, for Elizabethsport; Wm. D. Cargill and Imogene Diverty, for New-York.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Nov. 30.—Arr. 29th, schr. Frank Walter, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Arr. 28th, bark Loch Urr, (Br.,) from Auckland. 29th, ship St. Lawrence, (Br.,) Littleton.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Nov. 30—Noon.—Passed down, schrs. B. H. Jones, for Providence; H. G. Russell, for Pawtucket. The steamer Roman, from Boston, is below coming up.

The steamer North Point, from New-York, which ran ashore Saturday night on the flats below Reedy Island, came off yesterday and passed up. A herm brig passed up in tow yesterday.

Passed up, steam-ships Roman, Boston; Hunter, Providence; John W. Everman, Richmond; schr. Mattie E. Hiles, Suffolk, Va.; steamer Williamsport, New-York; foretopmast gone, the vessel having apparently been in collision.

Passed down, bark Samuel Shepherd, Cienfuegos; schrs. L. Q. C. Wishart, Boston; Mary E. Staple, Portland.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 28.—Arr. brig

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 N. West con. coup. gold bs.. 85½	100 North-west'n Pf. 62¼
800 West. Union.... 81	400 do.... 62½
300 do.... 81⅛	100 do.... 62¾
500 do....s3. 81⅛	50 do.... 62⅝
700 do....b3. 81¼	1000 Lake Shore.... 80¼
1700 do.... 81¼	5 do.... 80
1400 Pacific Mail.... 44⅝	800 do....s3. 80¼
200 do....s3. 44¾	50 do....b3. 80½
700 do....b3. 44⅞	300 do.... 80⅜
800 do.... 44⅞	900 do.... 80½
100 do.... 45	600 do.... 80⅝
900 do.... 45⅛	500 do....s3. 80½
2100 do.... 45	400 do.... 80⅝
700 do....b3. 45	100 Tol. & Wab....c. 30
100 Erie Railway.... 27	200 do....s3. 30⅛
100 do.... 26⅞	400 do.... 30¼
600 do.... 27	400 do....b3. 30⅜
1400 do....b3. 27⅛	400 do....s3. 30¼
200 do.... 27⅛	200 do.... 30⅜
200 do.... 27	500 do.... 30¼
600 do....b3. 27	500 do.... 30⅜
40 At'c & Pac. Pf. 17	1000 do.... 30¾
100 do.... 16¾	800 do.... 30⅞
600 Union Pacific.... 35⅛	1100 do.... 31
800 do.... 35¼	300 do....c. 31
500 do....b3. 35⅜	300 do.... 31⅛
600 do.... 35½	800 do.... 31
1900 do.... 35⅝	700 do.... 30⅞
900 do.... 35½	400 do....b3. 31
500 Ohio & Miss.... 32¾	300 do.... 31⅛
100 do.... 32⅞	2900 do.... 31¼
1800 do.... 33	100 Rock Island.... 100¾
200 do.... 33⅛	300 do.... 100⅞
300 do....s3. 33	200 do....c. 100⅞
200 do.... 33	100 do....b3. 101
200 do.... 32⅞	1100 do.... 101
700 North-western.... 45	100 do....b3. 101⅛
300 do.... 45⅛	200 do.... 101⅛
700 do.... 45¼	200 do....b3. 101¼
1700 do.... 45⅜	1400 do.... 101¼
1900 do.... 45½	300 St. Paul.... 38¼
300 do.... 45⅝	300 do.... 38⅜
800 do....s3. 45⅝	200 do.... 38½
100 do....u. r. c. 45⅝	200 do.... 38⅝
500 do.... 45¾	300 do.... 38¾
200 do....s3. 45¾	800 do.... 38⅞
500 do.... 45⅞	1000 do.... 39
1300 do.... 46	100 do.... 39⅛
200 do.... 46⅛	100 St. Paul Pf....c. 57⅝
500 do.... 46¼	100 do.... 58⅛
100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 47⅜	100 do.... 58

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 119¼	$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....c. 120
4,000 U.S.5-20 C.'62. 112¾	10,000 do.... 120
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.'64. 114¾	8,000 do....s3. 119⅞
10,000 U.S.5s, 10-40R. 113	40,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '68....12 119
2,500 U.S.5-20 C.'65. 116⅜	9,000 U.S.5-20 C.'68. 119¾
12,500 do.... 116½	30,000 do....12. 119¾
2,000 do....b. c. 116⅜	170,000 U. S. 5s,'81,C. 113
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65, new.... 118⅞	50,000 do....12. 113
1,000 do....12. 118⅞	
6,000 do.... 119	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Ch. & Ohio 1st. 52	100 Panama.... 115½
5,000 M.&St.P.7s,G. 85	100 do....b. c. c. 115½
6,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.... 90	100 C. & P. G'd....b3. 88⅛
	30 do....b. c. 87¾
5,000 Chic. & N. W. Con.C.G'd bs. 85½	100 C. & N.W.Pf....b. c. 62¼
	100 do.... 62½
7,000 Mor. & Ess 2d. 103¾	10 do.... 62¾
21,000 M. & E. 7s,'71. 99	2100 C. & N. W....b. c. 46
3,000 H.&St.J.8s,Cv. 85	1000 do.... 45⅞
6,000 Mich. So. 2d.. 99⅞	1100 do....s3. 45¾
1,000 L. S. 2d, C. Cp. 95	600 do.... 45⅞
4,500 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 97½	700 do....s3. 46
1,000 Mar.& Cin.1st. 103½	300 do....u r. 46
1,000 Mich.C.7s.b.c. 100	300 do.... 46
1,000 Ohio & Miss. Con. S. F....c. 97⅝	200 do.... 46⅛
	400 do.... 46¼
5,000 Ohio&Miss.2d. 80⅝	1000 do.... 46⅜
10,000 do.... 80¼	100 do.... 46½
5,000 Har. 1st 7s, R. 108	700 do....s3. 46⅜
1,000 West. Pac.bds. 86	500 do....s3. 46¼
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 92⅜	300 do.... 46⅛
11,000 do.... 92½	300 do....s3. 46⅛
3,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 88¼	200 C. & R. I....b. c. s3. 101⅛
16,000 Pac. of Mo.1st. 86⅝	100 do.... 101⅛
25,000 C.P.G.ods.b. c. 96⅝	200 do....b30. 101¼
1,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 91⅛	600 do....c. 101¼
1,000 do.... 91¼	3400 do.... 101⅛
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.... 75	400 do.... 101⅝
	1000 do....s3. 101⅛
5,000 W. U. Tel. 7s.. 99¾	60 do.... 101⅜
8,000 Canada So.1st. 64½	1300 do.... 101⅜
38 Fourth Nat. B'k.. 98	50 do.... 101⅜
100 Quicksilver.b.c.c. 35½	400 do.... 101⅜
100 do.... 35½	200 do....b3. 101⅜
500 Am. Dist. Tel.b. c. 40½	50 N.Y., N. H. & H'd. 139
200 do.... 40⅞	200 C.,M.&S.P.b.c.s3. 39⅛
100 At.& Pac.Tel.b. c. 19½	200 do.... 39⅛
35 U. S. Express.... 65	200 do.... 39⅛
10 Am. Express.... 65¼	1500 do.... 39
5 do.... 65⅞	600 do.... 38⅞
20 do....b. c. 65½	300 do.... 38¾
100 Wells-Far.Ex.b. c. 84	100 do....b3. 38⅞
900 W. U. Tel....b. c. 81¼	500 do.... 39
800 do.... 81⅛	100 do.... 39⅛
1900 do.... 81¼	500 do.... 39⅛
300 do....b3. 81⅜	800 do.... 39⅜
1200 do.... 81⅜	100 do.... 39⅞
200 P. M. S. S....b. c. 45	100 do.... 39½
1600 do....s3. 44¾	100 do....s3. 39⅜
2100 do.... 44⅝	700 do.... 39⅝
900 do.... 44⅝	200 C.,M.&S.P.Pf....b.c. 58¼
5000 do.... 44⅝	100 do.... 58¼
1000 do.... 44⅝	250 do.... 58⅛
100 do....s15. 44¾	200 do.... 58¾
600 do.... 44⅞	100 do.... 58⅝
900 do.... 45	200 do.... 58⅜
200 Erie....b. c. b3. 27	10 N. J. Central.b. c. 107¼
900 do.... 26⅞	100 C., B. & Q....b. c. 103¾
1100 do....b3. 27	35 New-Jersey.... 129¾
900 do.... 27	80 A. & T. H. Pf. b. c. 26½
1200 do.... 27⅛	200 T., W.&W. b. c. b3. 31¼
200 do....s3. 27¼	1000 do.... 31⅛
500 do....b3. 27¼	200 do.... 31
200 do....s3. 27⅛	200 do.... 31⅛
1000 do....b3. 27⅛	100 do.... 31¼
5 N. Y. C. & H....b. c. 101⅞	200 do.... 31¼
100 do.... 101⅞	300 do.... 31½
200 do.... 101⅝	500 do.... 31⅜
200 Harlem.... 131	300 do.... 31¼
98 do....b. c. 131½	900 do.... 31⅛
500 L. S. & Mich. So., b. c....s3. 80½	100 do.... 31⅛
	400 do....u r. 31⅛
1100 do.... 80⅛	1100 do.... 31¼
600 do.... 80⅝	100 do.... 31⅜
300 do.... 80⅝	300 do.... 31⅜
600 do.... 80⅝	100 Pac. of Mo....b. c. 47½
2200 do.... 80⅝	20 Mo. & Ess....b. c. 98¾
500 do.... 80⅝	40 H. & St. Jo....b. c. 25½
300 do....c. 80⅝	100 H. & S. J. Pf....b. c. 34¾
200 Union Pac....b. c. 35½	10 do.... 34½
300 do....s3. 35⅝	500 O. & M....b. c. b3. 32⅞
2700 do.... 35⅝	200 do.... 33
1500 do.... 35½	300 do.... 33
300 do....s10. 35⅝	100 do.... 33
900 do.... 35⅝	200 C., C. & I. C....b. c. 9¾
200 Del., L. & W.... 109¼	400 do....s3. 9⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.... 119	700 Erie Railway.... 27¼
2,000 Canada S. 1st, coup. on.... 64¼	100 do....s30. 27⅛
	100 do.... 27⅜
	100 do....s30. 27⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. Sk. F. 76¼	1200 do.... 27⅝
100 Quicksilver.... 35⅝	1300 do.... 27⅝
200 do.... 35⅝	300 do.... 27⅝
100 do.... 35⅞	200 do.... 27½
100 Quicksilver Pf.... 45¼	100 do....b3. 27⅝
300 Am. Dist. Tel.... 40⅞	200 do.... 27½
200 Panama.... 116	500 Ohio & Miss.... 33
2600 W. Union....b3. 81⅛	100 do.... 33⅛
1900 do....b3. 81⅜	600 do.... 33¼
500 do.... 81⅝	900 do....s3. 33¼
2500 do.... 81⅝	100 do....b4. 33¼
100 do....b3. 81⅝	300 do.... 33⅛
500 do....b3. 81⅜	100 Lake Shore....b3. 80¾
900 do.... 81⅝	100 do....s3. 80¾
50 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 101⅞	400 do.... 80⅞
100 do.... 101⅞	100 do.... 80⅞
200 Union Pacific.... 35½	1800 do.... 80⅞
800 do.... 35⅝	1900 do.... 81
1300 do.... 35½	2100 do....s3. 80⅞
300 do....b3. 35⅝	900 do....b3. 81
200 do.... 35½	900 do....s3. 80¾
500 Pacific Mail.... 45	1200 do.... 80¾
100 do.... 45⅛	100 do.... 80⅞
300 do.... 45¼	200 At. & Pac. Pf. b3. 16¾
1000 do.... 45⅜	600 Rock Island.... 101⅛
600 do.... 45⅜	600 do....b3. 101⅛
600 do.... 45⅜	1000 do....b10. 101⅜
900 do....s3. 45⅜	800 do.... 101⅜
200 do.... 45⅜	500 do.... 101⅜
800 do.... 45¼	500 do.... 101⅜
100 do....s3. 45¼	1150 do.... 101½
700 do.... 45⅜	400 do.... 101⅜
100 Pacific R. of Mo.... 47½	600 do....b3. 101⅜
100 North-western Pf. 62⅜	1000 St. Paul.... 39⅛
200 do....c. 62½	100 do.... 39⅜
200 do.... 62⅝	500 do.... 39¼
500 North-western.... 46¼	200 do.... 39⅜
400 do.... 46⅜	1100 do.... 39½
900 do.... 46½	700 do.... 39⅝
1200 do.... 46⅝	200 do.... 39½
1200 do.... 46¾	100 St. Paul Pf.... 59
300 do....s3. 46⅝	100 do.... 58¾
600 do.... 46½	300 do.... 59
300 do.... 46⅜	400 Tol. & Wab....s3. 31¾
300 do.... 46¼	1300 do.... 31⅞
100 do.... 46⅛	600 do.... 32
500 do.... 46¼	300 do.... 31⅝
200 do.... 46⅜	1900 do.... 31¾
400 do.... 46½	800 do....s3. 31⅝
600 do.... 46⅝	300 do....b3. 31⅞
1300 do.... 46½	200 do.... 31⅞
100 St. L. & Iron M.... 25½	100 C. C. & I. C.... 10
15 do.... 25	20 do.... 9⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$9,000 U. S. 10-40 R. 113⅛	$3,300 U. S. 10-40 R. 113⅜
75,000 U. S. 10-40 R. 113¼	5,000 U. S. 10-40 C. 114⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old, x coup.... 55⅞	200 Erie....b.c. 27½
	100 do.... 27⅝
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st, coup....s60. 112	400 do.... 27½
	400 do.... 27⅜
1,000 T. & W. C. C.. 58¼	700 do.... 27½
13,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 69	200 do.... 27⅝
4,000 N. J. C. Conv.. 104	900 do.... 27¾
5,000 Chi. & N. W. Consol. C. G.B. 85½	100 do....b4. 27¾
	400 do.... 27⅞
6,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 1st....b.c. 86½	500 do.... 27¾
	100 do....s30. 27⅝
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d. 98	2000 do.... 27⅞
3,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 102	500 do....b3. 28
65,000 Del. & H. Reg. '91....b.c. 107	1000 do.... 28
	1300 do.... 28⅛
200 Cons. Cl., Md....b.c. 47¾	1600 do.... 28¼
300 Quick. Min....b.c. 35¾	1000 do....b3. 28⅜
400 Am. D. Tel....b.c. 40⅞	1000 do....s3. 28⅜
300 W. U. Tel....b.c. 81½	600 do.... 28¼
300 do.... 81⅝	1000 do.... 28⅛
1000 do.... 81¾	300 do....b3. 28¼
1000 do....s3. 81⅝	1300 do.... 28⅛
100 do....s3. 81½	400 do....s3. 28⅛
300 do.... 81⅝	200 Un. Pacific....b.c. 35½
600 do....b3. 81¾	1100 do.... 35⅜
300 do.... 81⅝	500 do....s3. 35⅜
15 Amer. Express.... 65⅛	100 Cl. & P. Gtd....b.c. 88⅝
300 Pacific Mail....b.c. 45½	300 T., W. & W....b.c. 31¾
400 do.... 45⅜	600 do.... 31⅝
900 do.... 45¼	300 do.... 31¾
100 do....c. 45⅛	300 do....b3. 31¾
300 do.... 45⅛	100 do....s3. 31⅝
500 N.Y.C.&H.R....b.c. 101⅞	800 do.... 31½
100 Harlem....b.c. 131	700 C. & N. W....b.c. 46⅜
100 do.... 130⅞	200 do....s3. 46¼
7 Mich. Cen....b.c. 78	400 do....s3. 46⅛
[illegible] L. S. & M. S....b.c. 80¾	800 do.... 46⅛
[illegible] do.... 80½	600 do....b3. 46¼
100 do....s3. 80⅝	600 do.... 46¼
1000 do.... 80¾	200 do....b10. 46¼
600 do....b3. 80⅞	400 do.... 46⅛
800 do.... 80¾	200 do....b4. 46¼
300 St. L., I. M. & S....b.c. 26	400 do.... 46¼
[illegible] C., Mil. & St. P....b.c. 39½	400 do.... 46⅛
[illegible] do....s3. 39½	800 do....s3. 46
1000 do.... 39⅝	900 do.... 45⅞
[illegible] do.... 39½	100 C. & N.W.Pf....b.c. 62⅝
[illegible] Ohio & M....b.c. 33⅛	200 Han. & St. J....b.c. 26
[illegible] do.... 33	1200 Chi. & R. I....b.c. 101½
600 C., C. & I. C....b.c. 10	100 do....b30. 101½
300 Atl. & P. Pf....b.c. 16	900 do.... 101¾
200 do.... 15¾	200 do.... 101½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

200 Rock Island.... 101⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 25¾
10 Chi., [illegible] & Q.... 103¾	100 C., C. & I. C.... 10
100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 47½	100 St. L. & I. M.... 26⅛
50 Consol. Coal.... 48	600 North-western.... 45⅞
100 do....b3. 48	100 do....u.r.c. 45¾
200 Quicksilver Pf.... 45⅜	500 do....u.r.c. 45⅞
100 do.... 45½	400 do.... 46
400 Am. D. Tel.... 40⅞	200 do....u.r. 46¼
2300 West. Un....s3. 81½	900 do....b3. 46¼
400 do.... 81⅝	800 do.... 46¼
1900 Pacific Mail.... 45	500 do.... 46⅛
1400 do.... 44⅞	500 do....s3. 46⅛
200 do.... 44¾	1100 St. Paul.... 39⅝
70 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 101⅞	800 do.... 39½
700 do.... 101⅞	1000 do.... 39⅝
1200 Un. Pacific....s3. 35⅝	2000 do....b3. 39¾
400 do.... 35⅝	1300 do.... 39¾
400 Erie....s3. 28⅛	800 do.... 39⅞
300 do.... 28¼	600 Tol. & Wab.... 31⅝
2400 do.... 28⅜	900 do....s3. 31¼
200 do....s30. 28	300 do.... 31¼
900 do.... 28¼	1100 do.... 31⅜
700 do....b3. 28⅜	1100 do.... 31½
10 Pittsburg.... 88	300 Ohio & Miss.... 33
145 N. J. Cen.... 107¼	400 do.... 32⅞
400 Lake Shore.... 80¾	1400 do....b3. 33
100 do....s3. 80⅝	100 do.... 33
100 do....b3. 80¾	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf. 15½
100 do....s3. 80¾	100 do.... 15⅝
400 do.... 80⅝	100 do.... 15⅞
100 do....s4. 80⅝	100 do.... 16

MONDAY, Nov. 30—P. M.

The day in Wall street has been the most active we have known for many weeks. The aggregate of sales—283,000 shares of all kinds of stocks—is much the largest of the season, and the general course of the stock market has been toward decidedly higher prices. The advance was led by North-western and St. Paul, which from the outset showed unusual animation, and by Wabash, which soon followed their example, and even outstripped them in the race. The great buoyancy of these three stocks was not long in communicating itself to others on the list—notably to Western Union and Rock Island—and there was presently a general scramble to buy, in which it was apparent that many of the lesser bears had really become alarmed at their situation, and resolved to close up their outstanding engagements at any cost. It is believed also that considerable purchases were made for account of the leaders of the bear party, who have so long been resisting the manifest upward tendency with very indifferent success. Such purchases, on to-day's scale of prices, must show a heavy loss to the people who have been putting out their short contracts at a much lower range, and who, if the general impression is correct, have still a very long account to settle. It is commonly said that to pay the differences arising out of to-day's work will require the sale of a good deal more Union Pacific, with the possible result of exhausting the supply of that stock held by the people who have lately been trying to ride two horses going in opposite directions. Perhaps they will be taught a wholesome lesson, and will become convinced of the folly of such attempts, as well as of their endeavor to stem the rising tide. Union Pacific was one of the chief exceptions to the general advance, and was, doubtless, made to do double duty, first, by free sales to furnish money for the purpose already spoken of, and secondly, to resist, in a mild way, the improvement in progress elsewhere. Pacific Mail, also, was weak by comparison, and it was charged that some of the sales of that stock were for account of the company, a lot of 6,000 shares having been on hand in the treasury for some time, the remnant of a bad debt. Of the justice of this charge we know nothing, but we should consider it a fortunate circumstance if the last temptation to the company to deal in stocks were removed. Some impression was doubtless made upon the price of Pacific Mail by the report, telegraphed to a morning paper, of the filing of a certificate of incorporation, at San Francisco, for the long-talked-of opposition company. The expense of such a filing we understand to be very moderate indeed, but if the action is anything more than a menace, and is seriously intended, we presume it has been precipitated at this time by the firm position taken by the Pacific Mail and the Panama Company in resisting unreasonable exactions on the part of the railroads. If the reported list of corporators in the rival steam-ship line is correct, we are surprised at one notable omission, which was frequently remarked. The movement in Erie attracted considerable attention, the price having steadily advanced on very large transactions to 28⅜, the last and highest of the day. A reference to our table of closing quotations will give a good idea of the general strength of the market, which, though slightly lower than best prices on some descriptions, was very firm at the close.

Money was easy at 3 to 3½ ₱ cent. nearly all day, but late in the afternoon was bid up to 4 and even 5 on small transactions. The last rate was 3½ ₱ cent., and the supply continued ample.

The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railway Company due Dec. 1, (to-morrow,) will be paid on and after that date by the Erie Railway Company. Holders are advised to present their bonds, with the coupons, for verification, as counterfeit bonds are in existence. See the company's advertisement in another column.

The Bank of England to-day advanced its minimum rate of discount to six ₱ cent., against 5, the rate lately current. This measure, which has been so long predicted, and the effect of which has been already, in a great measure, anticipated, is doubtless only a wise precaution in view of the constant efforts made by the German Government to attract specie to Berlin, in connection with the contemplated change of standard. The immediate influence on the foreign market was felt in a decline of ⅛ in Consols to 93, and an advance in the rate of discount in open market to 5 9-16 ₱ cent., at which money can be had in London at the close. Cable dispatches quote our bonds about ⅛ ₱ cent. lower on the announcement, except for the new fives, which remained steady. The long-expected rise in the bank rate was the signal for a rise in gold, which opened ⅜ ₱ cent. higher, at 112⅜, with a moderate activity, but soon fell off to 112 5-16, and later to 112¼, under free sales by the bulls, who seemed disposed to make the most of their opportunity. The last quotation was 112 3-16@112¼. Loans of gold have been made at 2, 2½, 3, and 2 ₱ cent. for carrying. The engagements of specie for export by to-morrow's steamers are reported at $400,000.

Sterling exchange is nominally half a cent lower for prime sixty-day bills at $4 85½, and unchanged at $4 90½ for demand. The reduction was made at the opening. The rates for actual business are also easier at about $4 85 and $4 90@$4 90¼. The trade has not been large.

Government bonds have sympathized to some extent with the higher price of gold, and there has been a fairly active market for all the various issues, chiefly on the demand for the European market. The foreign bankers were busily endeavoring to pick up almost everything in the shape of United States securities, the 1862s not excepted. There was a heavy trade in the new Fives on the same account, about $250,000 having been taken at the Board and a like amount at private sale. In State Bonds there has been very little doing, but prices are better, and 56¾ is bid for Virginia Consols. The business in Railroad Bonds was respectable, and several descriptions show an improvement. The Pacific Railroad issues are particularly firm, with an advance to 96⅝ for Centrals and 92½ for Unions.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 30.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	112¾	112⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	119¾	120
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	112¾	113
Gold	112	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85@¼	$4 85
New-York Central & Hudson	101⅝	101⅞
Harlem	131	131
Erie	26¾	28⅜
Lake Shore	80⅜	80⅝
Wabash	30¼	31½
Rock Island	100¾	101⅜
North-western	45	46⅛
North-western Preferred	62¾	62⅝
St. Paul	38⅜	39⅞
St. Paul Preferred	57¾	59
Union Pacific	35⅜	35⅜
Pacific Mail	44½	44¾
Panama	115	116
Western Union	81	81⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	32¾	33
C., C. & Indiana Central	9½	10
New-Jersey Central	107	107¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	109¼	109¼
Atlantic & Pacific Preferred	17	16
Missouri Pacific	47½	47¼

RANGE OF PRICES TO-DAY.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Shares Sold.
N. Y. C. and Hudson	101⅞	101⅝	1,425
Harlem	131½	130⅞	458
Erie	28⅜	26⅞	36,200
Lake Shore	81	80¼	24,305
Wabash	32	30	29,500
North-western	46¾	45	42,600
North-western Preferred	62¾	62¼	1,460
Rock Island	101¾	100¾	22,760
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39⅞	38¼	26,900
Milwaukee and St. P. Pref	59	57⅝	2,150
Ohio and Mississippi	33¼	32¾	10,500
New Jersey Central	107¼	107¼	190
Union Pacific	35⅝	35⅛	16,100
C. C. and I. C	10	9¾	1,420
Hannibal and St. Joseph	26	26½	700
Han. and St. Joseph Pref	34¾	34¾	150
Pittsburg	88⅝	87¾	240
Panama	116	115½	400
D., L. and Western	109¼	109¼	200
Morris and Essex	98¾	98¾	20
Western Union Telegraph	81¾	81	29,400
Pacific Mail	45⅝	44½	30,450
Quicksilver	35⅞	35½	1,300
Quicksilver Preferred	45½	45¼	400
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	84	84	100
American Express	65⅞	65⅛	40
United States Express	65	65	35
Atlantic Pacific Preferred	16¾	15½	1,240
Missouri Pacific	47½	47¼	400
Am. Dist. Telegraph	40⅞	40⅝	2,300
A. and P. Telegraph Co	19½	19½	100
Total shares sold			283,443

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	119⅛	119½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	119⅛	119⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	120⅜	120½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¾	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112¾	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	114½	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	114¾	115
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	115½	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅜	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	118½	119
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	119	119⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	119	119½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	120	120⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	119	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	119¾	120
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	113⅛	113¼
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112⅞	113⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅞	113
Gold	112⅛	112¼

The following shows the day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$58,725,000
Gold balances	1,234,221
Currency balances	1,426,764

And at the Clearing-house:

Currency exchanges	$82,225,019
Currency balances	3,794,761
Gold exchanges	11,019,288
Gold balances	1,302,255

UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY, Nov. 30, 1874.

Gold receipts	$353,196
Gold payments	403,782
Gold balances	54,417,668
Currency receipts	546,134
Currency payments	941,400
Currency balance	49,170,903
Customs	267,000

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $142,000 in gold for interest, and $15,000 in redemption of bonds. Internal revenue receipts at Washington $511,000; to and for the month of November, $8,600,000. National Bank notes received for redemption to-day, $200,000.

The following were to-day's bids for State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83.... 37	N. Y. 6's Can. L. '78. 110
Alabama 8s, '86.... 46	N. Y. 6's G. Reg. '87 110
Alabama 8s, '88.... 43	N. Y. 6's G. Cou. '87 110
Arkansas 6s, Fund.. 21	N. Y. 6's G. Loan,'83. 110
Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S.I. 8	N. Y. 6's G. Loan,'91. 115
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 8	N. Y 5's G. Loan,'75. 110
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B & N. O.... 8	N. Y. 5's G. Loan,'76. 110
Ark. 7s, M. O.& R.R. 8	N. C. 6's N. C. R. J. & J.... 50
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 8	N. C. 6's, N. C. R. A. & O.... 50
California 7s.... 114	
Connecticut 6s.... 104	N. C. 6's, N. C. R. C. off J. & J.... 35
Georgia 6s.... 79	
Georgia 7s, N. Bds.. 91	N. C. 6's, N. C. R. C. off A. & O.... 35
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 85	
Indiana 5s.... 101	N. C. 6's, F. A. '68... 17
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.. 102	N. C. 6's, N. B. J. & J. 14
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.. 102	N. C. 6's, N. B. A. & O. 12½
Illinois War Loan.... 102	N. C. 6's, S. T. c. 3.. 5
Kentucky 6s.... 102	Ohio 6's, '75.... 101½
Louisiana 6s.... 25	Ohio 6's, '71.... 105
Louisiana New Bds.. 25	Ohio 6's, '86.... 106
Louisiana 6s, N.F.D. 21	Rhode Island 6's.... 104
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 21	S. C. 6's.... 30
La. 6s, Levee Bds.... 25	S. C. 6's Jan. & July. 21⅛
La. 8s, Levee Bds.... 25	S. C. 6's Ap. & Oct.. 21
La. 8s, L. B. of '75.. 25	S. C. 6's, F. Act. '66. 25
Michigan 6s, 1878-79. 103½	S. C. 6's, L. C.' 89, J. & J.... 17
Michigan 6s, '83.... 103½	
Mo. 6s, due in '74.... 101	S. C. 6's, L. C. '89, A. & O.... 17
Mo. 6s, due in '75.... 101	
Mo. 6s, due in '76.... 98	S. C. 7's, '88.... 17
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 97½	S. C. 7's, Non-F. Bds. 6
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 97	Tenn. 6's, old.... 74
Mo. 6s, due in '79.... 96	Tenn. 6's, old, ex-C.. 55
Mo. 6s, due in '80.... 96	Tenn. 6's, new Bds.. 74
Mo. F. B., due in '94. 95	Tenn. 6's, new ex-C. 55
Mo. L.B.due'81-'91 i. 95	Tenn. 6's, new series. 55
Han. & St. Jo. due'76. 98	Va. 6's, old.... 38
Han. & St. Jo. due'86. 94	Va. 6's, new Bds. '66.. 38
Han. & St. Jo. due'87. 94	Va. 6's, new Bds. '67. 38
N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan. 108⅜	Va. 6's, Con. Bonds.. 56
N. Y. Coupon.... 108½	Va. 6's, ex-mat. Cou. 53⅞
N. Y. 6's Can. L. '75. 110	Va. 6's, ex-m. C. 2d S. 42
N. Y. 6's Can. L. '77. 110	Va. 6's, Defer'd Bds. 11

And for the Railway Mortgages:

Albany & Susq. 1st.. 106½	Clev., P. & A. n. bs. 99¼
Albany & Susq 2d.. 101¾	Det., M. & T. bs.... 99½
Albany & Susq. 3d.. 98	Buff. & Erie n. bs.... 99¾
Bur.C.R.&M.1st7'sg. 51	Buff. & S. L. 7s.... 103
Ches.& Ohio 6's 1st.. 51¾	Kal. & W. P. 1st.... 85
Ches. & Ohio. ex C.. 40	L. Shore Div. bs.... 98½
Chic. & Alt. S. F.... 100	L. Shore C. C. 1st.... 102½
Chic. & Alt. Inc.... 100½	L. Shore C. R. 1st.... 101
Joliet & Chic. 1st.... 107	L. Shore C. C. 2d.... 94¾
La. & Mo. 1st gt'd.... 83	Mar. & Cin. 1st.... 103½
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.... 97½	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902.. 99⅞
Chic.B.&Q.8 p. c. 1st. 112¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 100
Cen.R. of N.J.1st n.. 109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 97½
Cen.R. of N. J. C. C. 103½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 100½
Am.Dock& Imp. b's. 101	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.... 102
Mil.&St.P.1st8'sP.D. 107½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C. 112½
M.&St.P.1st7 3-10P.D. 91	Hud. R. 7s 2d S.F., '85. 109
M.&St.P.1stLa.C.D.. 90	Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75.... 100
M.&S.P.1stMI&MD. 78½	Harlem 1st 7s C.... 107¾
M.&S.P.1st.M.I.&D. 73	Harlem 1st 7s R.... 107¾
M.&S.P.1stM.H.&D. 73	North Mo. 1st.... 84
M.&S.P.1stM.C.&M. 80½	Ohio & Miss. C. S.F. 97½
Mil. & St. P. 2d M.... 74½	Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 95⅛
C. & N. W. Int. bs.. 95	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.... 80
C. & N. W. Con. bs. 89	Central Pacific G. B. 96⅜
C. & N. W. 1st.... 97½	Cen. Pac. State A. B. 100
C. & N. W. C. G. bs. 85½	Union Pacific 1st.... 92½
C. & N. W. R. G. bs. 84	Un. Pac. Land G. 7s. 88¼
Iowa Mid., 1st, 8s.... 84	U. P. In., past due.. 90
Galena & Chicago 2d 99	Un. Pac. Sinking F.. 76
Chicago & Mil. 1st.. 94	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 86½
Winona & St. P. 1st. 70	P. R. of Mo. 1st C.B. 70
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F. 104	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 78
D., L. & W. 1st.... 101¼	P.R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 101
D., L. & W., 7s, Con. 109⅝	Clev. & P. Con. S.F. 100
Morris & Essex 1st.. 108½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.... 100¾
M. & E. bds, 1900.... 92	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 95
M. & E. 7s of '71.... 99	Col.,Chic. & Ind. 1st. 67½
Erie, 2d, 7s, '79.... 99½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d. 26½
Erie, 3d, 7s, '83.... 99½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 91⅛
Erie, 4th, 7s, '80.... 97⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 70
Erie, 5th, 7s, '88.... 97½	Alton & T. H. 1st.... 102
Long Dock Bonds.... 83	Alton & T. H. 2d P.. 90
B., N. Y. & E., 1st, '77. 90	Alton & T. H. 2d In. 73
H. & St. Jo. L'd G's. 103½	B. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s. 95
C. F. & Minn., 1st.... 82½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.. 81
Ind., B. & W., 1st.... 40	Tol. P. & W., W. D. 71
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.. 99¾	Tol. & W. 1st Ex.... 91
M.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c. 104¼	Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 73
Clev. & Tol. S. F.... 105	Tol. & W. Con.Conv. 58⅛
Clev. & Tol. n. bs.... 99	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 88
Clev., P. & A. o. bs. 102	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 68

The earnings of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company for the third week in November were: 1874, $87,500; 1873, $47,817 77; increase 1874, $39,682 23.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 30—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England, at a meeting to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 6 per cent. Consols, 93 for money and the account. United States Bonds, new 5s, 103¼. Erie Railway Shares, 24@24¼; do., preferred, 38.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 23¾@24.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 24.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 24½@24¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes 61f. 80c.

6:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 5 9-16 per cent., which is 7-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is flat; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7½d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 7 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is buoyant. Corn, 38s. 6d.@39s. ₱ quarter.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,200 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7½d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middlings, shipped December and January, at 7 9-16d.; do. do., deliverable December and January, at 7 7-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7½d.; do., nothing below Low Midding, shipped November and December, at 7½d.; do. do., deliverable January and February, at 7½d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7 11-16d. Provisions—Bacon, 53s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 57s. for Short Clear Middles. Produce—Refined Petroleum 9¼d.@9½d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Common Resin 5s. 9d.@6s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Refined Petroleum, 9d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 46s. 6d.@46s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 24s. 9d.@25s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 30.—Petroleum, 25f. for fine Pale American.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 30, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	22	Molasses, bbls.	750
Bees-wax, pks.	6	Beef, pks.	1,647
Cotton, bales	8,705	Pork, pks.	1,342
Beans, bbls.	163	Cut-meats, pks.	1,741
Dried Fruit, pks.	166	Lard, tcs.	2,367
Eggs, bbls.	1,765	Oil-cake, pks.	2,568
Flour, bbls.	24,707	Butter, pks.	6,219
Meal, bbls.	300	Cheese, pks.	14,297
Meal, bags	497	Pea-nuts, bags	373
Wheat, bushels	222,995	Rice, pks.	308
Corn, bushels	43,000	Resin, bbls.	449
Oats, bushels	18,800	Spirits Turp., bbls.	5
Malt, bushels	10,400	Stearine, pks.	40
Peas, bushels	20,795	Sugar, hhds.	32
Barley, bushels	31,566	Sumac, bags	140
Seed, bags	365	Starch, pks.	500
Copper, cakes	172	Skins, bales	7
Grease, pks.	63	Tow, bales	5
Hops, bales	243	Tea, pks.	11
Hides, No.	2,031	Tallow, pks.	130
Hides, bdls.	574	Tobacco, hhds.	99
Leather, sides	13,017	Tobacco, pks.	640
Flax-seed, bags	66	Wool, bales	38
Lead, pigs	545	Whisky, bbls.	649

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the ship Plymouth Rock, for London—15,587 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bags Clover-seed, 2,698 bbls. Flour, 201 bbls. Resin, 75 boxes Tobacco, 1,200 bushels Corn, 100 bales Hair, 215 cases Canned Goods, 7 cases Handles, 19 cases Scales, 6 cases Axes, 25 cases Clothes-pins, 69 hhds. Tobacco, 1,200 Oars, 107 bbls. Potatoes, 256 boxes Clocks, 55 pks. Wash boards.

By the bark Wilhelmina Pust, for Newcastle—2,770 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Harkaway, for London—24 cases Nails, 6,686 bags Oil-cake, 1,150 bags Castor Pummace, 602 boxes Clothes-pins.

By the bark Il Vero, for Genoa—1,257 cases Tobacco.

By the bark D. Dalrovack, for Cork and orders—33,694 bushels Corn.

By the bark Carl Gustaf, for Liverpool—3,875 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark F. Hartwig, for Singapore—11,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 211 bbls. Resin, 30 cases Drugs.

By the bark Light of the Age, for Dunedin, &c.—255 cases Tobacco, 33 tcs. Tobacco, 315 cases Drugs, 62 cases Nails, 4 cases Machinery, 270 cases Clocks, 171 pks. Agricultural Implements, 221 pks. Hardware, 110 pks. Oars, 903 cases Furniture, 81 cases Handles, 78 pieces Lumber, 5,500 cases Petroleum, 100 cases Spirits Turpentine, 125 cases Clothes-pins, 170 cases Canned Goods, 52 pks. Woodware, 51 pks. Carriage Ware, 200 bbls. Resin, 12,549 feet Lumber.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at former figures. We quote: $6 50 for Pots and $9 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been dull and heavy, with quotations on the better grades slightly reduced. Sales 509 bags, by the Ontario, on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands here, this evening, is 22,598 bags, the week's receipts having been 4,200 bags, and sales 9,645 bags. The stock at the outports, this evening, embraces 5,317 bags Rio at Baltimore, 4,030 bags Santos at Hampton Roads, 3,000 bags Rio at Charleston, 1,500 bags do. at Savannah, and 3,000 bags do. at Galveston. Other kinds have been inactive at about former figures. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¾c.@17c.; fair, 17¼c.@17¾c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@20¼c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18¾c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c.; Mocha and Padang, 28c.@30c., and Jamaica, 17c.@19c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been depressed and quoted lower for early delivery, the official figures showing a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb., on a very limited trade. Sales have been reported since our last of only 741 bales, (of which 343 bales were placed on Saturday evening,) including 67 bales to shippers, 527 bales to spinners, and 147 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Middling, 15c.; Good Middling, 15⅞c. ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 8,705 bales, including 1,300 bales from Norfolk, 3,316 bales from Charleston, 1,450 bales from New-Orleans, 207 bales from Baltimore, 1,710 bales from Savannah, 394 bales from Newbern, and 268 bales per railroad. The dealings for forward delivery have been more extensive, but prices have been reduced 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb., under more liberal offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,900 bales, of which 6,700 bales were on Saturday evening, and 16,200 bales to-day, with 4,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 14⅝c.@14 21-32c.; January, 14 15-16c.; February, 15¼c.@15 9-32c.; March, 15⅝c.; April, 15 29-32c.; May, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; June, 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c.; and July at 16¾c. ₱ lb., closing dull. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 37,710 bales, and thus far this week 60,224 bales, against 55,671 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,337,522 bales, against 1,062,818 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 7,931 bales; to the Continent, 6,639 bales. Stock in New-York, 97,879 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 578,592 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, Based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Good Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling Fair	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼

DRUGS AND DYES—A moderate movement has been noted in the leading kinds of stock at generally firm prices.

DYE-WOODS—Have been held more confidently, on limited offerings and a fair demand. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22 50@$23, currency; Jamaica do., $22@$23; Lima Wood, $75@$80, currency; Camwood, $175, gold, ₱ ton.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in request, and quoted at $2 40@$2 45 for full count.

EGGS—Have been in moderate request, within the range of from 24c.@32c. for ordinary to fancy, the main call having been for stock available at 28c.@30c. for good to strictly choice marks. Limed stock quoted at 21c.@25c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate trade has been reported in State and Western Flour since our last at essentially unchanged prices. The dealings have been mostly in a jobbing way. The reduced offerings of desirable lines of shipping Extras, the confident views of holders, and the difficulty of procuring freight room for prompt use, especially for British ports, have been against the export movement. Superfine stock has been attracting more attention, in good part from Provincial buyers, at current rates. The sales since our last have been 14,250 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4 15, chiefly at $3 75@$4; Sour Flour at $4@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 75, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50 for fair to very good, and $4 60@$4 65 for choice; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 30, mainly at $5 15@$5 25; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$6, chiefly at $5 50@$5 80; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 30, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 30; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $5 10@$5 75, mostly at $5 35@$5 50, and trade and family extras within the previous range.... Included in the transactions have been further sales of 6,450 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Minnesota Extras, on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour has been quoted steady, on, however, a restricted business, chiefly in job lots, to meet urgent wants. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 10 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 10@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand within the range of from $4 35@$5 80 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 370 bbls., chiefly at $5 60@$5 75 for Superfine ₱ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been in fair demand within the range of from $4 15@$4 75 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western, the latter an extreme, for job lots; $4 75 for Golden Ear; $4 50 for Golden Era; $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 600 bbls....Corn-meal in sacks, has been in moderate request at from $1 55@$2 05 ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal has been selling in lots within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in less demand within the range of $2 90@$3 30 ₱ 100 lbs., the latter for choice.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been purchased to the extent of 3,500 bxs. at $3@$3 05, now quoted at $3 10/ ₱ box. Other kinds in moderate demand at former rates.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less sought after, especially by export buyers, and has been generally quoted about 1c. a bushel lower on more urgent offerings of stock. Milwaukee has been in exceptionally light supply, and held with some show of confidence. The higher range of ocean freights has been against the outward movement. Winter Wheat has been very quiet at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels at $1 14 for prime new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 13@$1 14 for No. 2 do., car lots; $1 11@$1 12½ for new No. 2 North-west Spring, car lots; $1 10@$1 12 for ordinary to choice new No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 11@$1 12 for stock afloat, and closing at $1 11 for good average samples; $1 07@$1 10 for No. 3 Spring; $1 15@$1 17½ for old No. 2 Spring; $1 18@$1 25 for No. 1 Spring; $1 07@$1 24 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 18@$1 25 for Red Western, mainly at $1 23@$1 25 for very good to prime car lots; $1 26@$1 28½ for Amber Western; $1 25@$1 38 for White do., chiefly at $1 36 for Extra Choice Michigan, for export....Corn has been offered with less freedom, and has been quoted 1c.@1½c. ₱ bushel higher, on a good demand, partly for export. The business has been mainly in old Mixed Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 148,500 bushels, at 92c.@94c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at 94c. for prime, afloat, and 92½c. for do., in store; 86c.@91c. for inferior to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at from 88c.@91c. for fair to very choice car stock; 90½c.@91½c. for new Yellow Western....Rye very dull and more or less nominal, within the range of 93c.@97c ₱ bushel. ....Barley has been in less demand and quoted lower, with sales reported of 30,000 bushels prime Canada West at $1 52½ ₱ bushel....Barley Malt very quiet, and quoted nominally at from $1 25@$1 75 ₱ bushel.....Canada Peas quoted essentially unchanged; last sales, in bond, at $1 14@$1 15....Oats have been in good demand and quoted about 1¼c. a bushel higher, with sales reported of 75,000 bushels at 67c.@70c. for mixed Western, chiefly at 68c. for prime Chicago, in store, and 70c. for do., afloat; 69c.@72c. for ordinary to choice White Western, 71c.@72c. for White State, 67½c.@69c. for Mixed State, from cars and afloat; 68c. for Mixed do., to arrive; 69c. for Black State....Feed has been selling in a jobbing way within the range of $21@$30 for inferior to very choice.... The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embrace 4,150,787 bushels Wheat, 1,274.752 bushels Corn, 15,925 bushels Rye, 127,392 bushels Barley, 139,754 bushels Malt, and 919,660 bushels Oats, showing a further increase in the stock of Wheat, with a reduction in that of Corn, Barley, Malt, and Oats, in store, since Monday of last week.

HAY AND STRAW.—Bale Hay has been moderately inquired for for shipment and local use, at unaltered rates; shipping grades quoted at 55c.@65c. for good to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 65c.@$1; Clover, 50c.@60c.; Salt Hay, 45c.@55c. Straw has been selling, in lots, including Rye, at 45c.@65c.; Oat, 45c.@55c., and Wheat, 40c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been dull and heavy. Of Jute Butts, 500 bales sold at 2¼c., currency, ₱ lb. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for Undressed, and $220@$270 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 7½c.@8½c.; Sisal, 5¾c.@6c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2 3-16c.@2¼c., currency, ₱ lb. North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been in demand at steady rates. Sales to-day, 5,000 Central American, 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 2,050 California, 1,000 Wet-salted Texas, and 500 City Slaughter on private terms. The week's receipts have been 33,764 Hides, and 116 bales do.; sales, 31,680 Hides and 10 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 3,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ lbs., at 25c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 11,355 Dry Montevideo, 21@24 lbs., at 25c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 940 Dry Montevideo, (Seconds,) 23 lbs., at 22½c., gold, as they run; 1,880 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10@11 lbs., at 24½c., gold; 2,070 Dry Rio Grande Cow, 20 lbs., part at 24½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 480 Dry Rio Grande Steers, 20 lbs., on private terms; 2,250 Dry California, 21½ lbs., at 24c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 680 Dry Mexican, 21@24 lbs.; 400 Dry Savanilla, 25 lbs.; 200 Dry Payta, 25 lbs.; 5,275 Dry Texas and Western, 21½@23 lbs.; 750 Mexican and Texas Kip, 10 lbs.; 300 Wet-salted Havana, 40 lbs.; 1,300 Wet-salted Texas, 50@60 lbs.; 300 Country Slaughter, 60 lbs., on private terms; and 10 bales Calcutta Buffalo, also on private terms. The stock in first hands here this morning comprised 188,900 Hides and 1,518 bales do., against 40,900 Hides and 652 bales do. same time last year.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in more active demand within the range of $1 65@$1 70 for Eastern ₱ M. Lime has been comparatively quiet since our last, with common Rockland quoted at $1@$1 10, and Lump at $1 50@$1 60, afloat; State at 90c.@$1 25 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4 50@$4 85; Roman, $4 25@$4 50; Rosendale, $1 10@$1 40, for home use and shipment, ₱ bbl. Lumber has been generally in limited request, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $16@$19 for lots to order, and $13@$16 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $18@$30; White Pine Boards, $18@$30; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, 5c.@25c. ₱ superficial foot. Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $10@$20 for 24 to 30 inch Cypress.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans has been in fair demand and quoted steady; sales, 115 bbls., in lots, at 62c.@66c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds dull and more or less nominal. We quote: Cuba product wholly nominal; Porto Rico, 40c.@58c.; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 62c.@65c. for prime to strictly choice. Syrups have been in less request, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 45c.@75c., the latter for fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been quoted nominal on the basis of 35c. for hhds. and 38c. for bbls., in the absence of supplies. Business only in a light jobbing way.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active, but rather easier in price. The higher range of ocean freight having been against the export movement, has tended to depress values. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. Strained on private terms, quoted at $2 25@$2 30, the inside price for Common; 500 bbls. do., small pks., also on private terms; 1,100 bbls. Strained at $2 30@$2 42½, the latter rate for good, delivered; 800 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1, part within the range of $2 75@$4 50, and 600 bbls. Pale at $6 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch very quiet at former figures....Spirits Turpentine heavy and lower; merchantable quoted at 34½c. ₱ gallon; sales 450 bbls. at 34½c.@35½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in some demand on the basis of 5¼c. for early delivery; sales, 1,500 bbls....Refined has been very quiet, quoted here at 10⅞c.@11c., and at Philadelphia at 10⅝c.@10¾c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, dull at 16½c.@16¾c....City Naphtha, 10½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in better demand, especially for early delivery, and has been quoted stronger in price, with sales reported of 100 bbls. Western Mess at $21; 500 bbls. do., new uninspected, at $21 50; 20 bbls. inspected Prime Mess at $20 50; 50 bbls. uninspected do. at $19 25; with small lots of Extra Prime within the range of $16 50@$17 50. And for forward delivery of Western Mess, 250 bbls. new, February option, at $22...Dressed Hogs in more demand, with City quoted up to 8¾c.@8⅞c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been quoted firm on a fair inquiry, with sales reported of 1,500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7½c.@7¾c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 2,000 fresh Hams at 11c.; 500 Smoked Hams at 13½c.; and 50,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies at 10¼c. for Rib, an 11c. for Clear....Bacon has been held higher on light offerings and fair inquiry. Sales have been reported of 350 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, at 11c.@11¼c.; Long and Short Clear, December and January, quoted at 10¾c.; Short Clear, same options, at 11c.@11⅛c....Lard has been less active, opening weak and closing a shade off in price. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 350 tcs. Western Steam at 14⅛c.; 200 tcs. choice City do. at 14c., quoted at the close at 13¾c.@14c.; 60 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¾c.; and small lots of Refined within the range of 14¼c.@14⅝c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 14c.@14⅛c., closing at 14 1-16c.; 2,000 tcs. seller January, at 14 3-16c.@14¼c., closing at 14 3-16c.; 5,500 tcs., seller February, at 14⅜c.@14 7-16c., closing weak at 14⅜c.; 250 tcs., seller March, at 14⅝c., and 500 tcs., seller six months, at 14c....Beef has been in light demand, on the basis of previous quotations. New quoted at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$10 50 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected....Sales, 200 bbls. tierce Beef at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$27 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. Sales, 150 tcs. Extra City India reported at $26@$27. Beef Hams in request at $21 50@$23 for best Western....Butter has been in comparatively limited demand, but has been held with some show of confidence. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@45c. for very choice to fancy; 19c.@31c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@35c. for choice to very fancy.... Cheese has been quiet but steady. We quote: State Factory at 12½c.@16c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 13½c.@16c. for good to fancy, the latter an extreme; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been steady and in request, with further sales reported of 2,000 bags at $2 40, gold, ₱ 56 lbs....Clover has been in less demand and quoted easier; prime at 10c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 150 bags on private terms. Other kinds dull at former figures.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after at essentially unaltered rates. Sales to-day, 580 hhds. refining Cuba at 8¼c.@8½c.; 250 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8c.; 75 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.; 39 hhds. Demerara, in bond, at 5¾c., gold. And recently, (but not previously made public,) 771 hhds., 280 bxs., and 698 bags Cuba at current figures, and 144 hhds. and 1,568 bxs. Centrifugal at 9c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb. We quote fair Refining, 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅝c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugars at 6¾c.@8c.; Melado, 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Steady but less active; sales equal to 135,000 lbs. fair to choice at 8½c.@8⅞c....Stearine quiet; City quoted at 16½c.; Western at 16c.@16¼c.; sales, 50 tcs. prime Western on private terms; 30 tcs. good do. at 15½c., and 15 tcs. Grease Stearine at 10c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in light demand at former quotations.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 02½ ₱ gallon, but dull; sales, 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Berth room has been in more urgent request for early use, and having been offered reservedly has been again quoted higher, decidedly so for Grain accommodation, which has been in most demand. In the chartering line the business has been moderate, checked, in the main, by the reduced offering of tonnage and the advancing claims of ship-owners. Vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades have been in most demand. Cotton and Tobacco tonnage moderately sought after in the local market. From the Southern Cotton ports, the advices are of a more confident inquiry for Cotton tonnage, with rather higher figures claimed for accommodation....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat (at ship's call) at 8d.; 32,000 bushels Corn at 8d. ₱ bushel; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. ₱ 280 lbs.; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Corn (a three boat-load bin, taken on Saturday evening,) at 8¼d.; 16,000 bushels Grain (relet room) at 8½d.@9d.; 3,500 bushels do. at 9d; 40,000 bushels do. at 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel, closing firmly on this basis; 125 tons Provisions, in lots, and 50 tons Rubber at 50s. ₱ ton; and 870 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₱ lb., and 2,500 Oars at ½d. ₱ foot. And a brig, 263 tons, with general cargo, reported from Boston, at £490....For London, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 8½d.@9d. ₱ bushel; and 750 bbls. Resin at 2s. ₱ 280 lbs. Also, an American ship, 1,110 tons, with about 7,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. ₱ bbl., with option of Antwerp....For Bristol, by steam, 50 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 30s, 50 hhds. Tallow, at 50s. ₱ ton. Also, a British bark, 225 tons, with Grain, Oil-cake, and Resin, from Baltimore, reported on private terms....For Exeter a Norwegian bark, 265 tons, hence, with about 1,850 bbls. Naphtha, at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Londonderry, a Swedish bark, 596 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, reported on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Russian bark, 950 tons, hence, with about 5,700 quarters Grain, (one-third of cargo in bags,) at 7s., quoted at 7s.@7s. 6d., according to size of vessel; a Swedish bark, 285 tons, with Grain, from Baltimore, on private terms, quoted as in more demand, on the basis of 7s.@7s. 3d. ₱ quarter, and Grain tonnage, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₱ quarter....For Havre, a bark, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 15-16c., quoted subsequently at 1c. ₱ lb....For Antwerp, by steam, 750 tcs. Lard, on private terms, quoted at 40s.@45s. ₱ ton; also a German bark, 928 tons, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl., with option of Bremen or Hamburg; and an American ship, 1,154 tons, with about 7,500 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 200 bales Cotton at 1c. ₱ lb.; small lots of Provisions, December shipments, at 50s. ₱ ton, and 100 hhds. Tobacco at 50s.... For Corunna, a Spanish bark, 215 tons, hence, with about 5,500 cases Petroleum, reported at 26c....For Oporto, some inquiry was noted for tonnage for Breadstuffs, with Grain quoted at about 18c. ₱ bushel....For Genoa, a new bark, 694 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 22s....For Lisbon, a schr., 350 tons, hence, with general cargo, and back to the United States, reported at $4,000....For Hayti and back to Boston, a schr., 115 tons, (two trips,) reported at $1,350....For Hayti, direct, a schr., with Lumber, from Calais, reported at $3, and back with Logwood, north of Hatteras, at $5....For Demerara and back to Baltimore, a schooner, 170 tons, reported on the basis of $1 ₱ bbl....For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, 370 tons, with Coal from Richmond, reported at $2 50; and three schooners, with Shooks from Portland, reported at 14c....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, 300 tons, with Flour from Baltimore, reported on private terms......For Pernambuco, a schooner, with Flour, reported from Baltimore on private terms....For the Cape of Good Hope, a schooner, 300 tons, with general cargo, reported from Boston at 35s. ₱ ton....For Fall River, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $3....For Baltimore, a schooner, with Lumber, from Darien, reported at $7 50....For Halifax, a British brig, 187 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 25c. ₱ bbl....For New-York, three brigs, 199, 210, and 257 tons, with general cargo, reported from Bahia, at 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 30, 1874.

Trade in good quality Beeves was fair on both Sunday and Monday, but extremely dull in poor and coarse quality Steers and Oxen. On Sunday prices ranged from 8¼c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. to 8½ cwt. On Monday prices were 7c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights 4¾ cwt. to 8½ cwt.; from 55 lbs. to 58 lbs. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows sold at $67 50@$87 ₱ head, Calves included. Smooth quality Veals sold at 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; Grass Calves at 5c. ₱ lb.; also at $9@$10 ₱ head. Trade was moderate in Sheep and slow in Lambs. Sheep sold at 4¾c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs at 6½c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold at 6⅞c.@7c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed firm at 8¾c. ₱ lb. Trade very small on this high rate.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—S. Moses sold for self 36 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for selves 42 Illinois Steers from good to choice, from 12½c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., scant; for J. Keener 16 coarse Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. C. Fagan sold for W. V. Woods 33 common Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 32 good Ohio Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 100 fair quality Illinois and Missouri Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. Thompson sold for D. Thompson 215 poor quality Colorado Steers from 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt; for Rankin & Co. 84 Illinois and 19 Illinois Steers held on sale; sold for self 80 Common Ohio Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 48 fair Ohio Steers from 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 70 good Kentucky Steers from 12c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. T. Gilles held on sale for customers 60 choice Illinois Steers. D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 88 Texan Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt., strong; 34 poor quality Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 77 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb. and $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 35 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb. and $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 37 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. S. J. Clark sold for self 3 Illinois Bulls, weight 1,700 lbs. ₱ head, at 3¾c. ₱ lb. T. C. Eastman sold for self 62 Illinois and corn-fed Texan Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 137 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 70 choice Ohio Steers, fed by J. Enoch, from 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Douglass & Whipple 42 common Ohio Steers, at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Jacoby & Co., 127 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., with $1 on ₱ head; for J. Daly, 161 generally fair Ohio Steers, from 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant; for Bedford & Kennedy, 128 Kentucky Steers from fair to good, from 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb., and $1 off ₱ head, weights 7 to 8¼ cwt. There were also sold 4 cows at $67 50 ₱ head, 1 cow for $69 50, 2 cows at $87 ₱ head.

At Harsimus Cove—Martin Fuller & Co. sold for Buckman & Co. 16 fair Virginia Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Wiltman & Co. 200 Texan Steers, from 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb., weights 4¾ cwt. to 5¼ cwt.; for McPhelan, held on sale, 16 Illinois Steers. C. Khan sold for M. Khan 96 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 17 Texan Oxen at 7c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. W. Fitch sold for self 18 poor quality Indiana Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb.; weight 6 cwt.; held on sale, 34 Ohio Steers, 37 Indiana Steers; sold 17 Indiana Steers and Oxen at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 8 cwt. Weatheimer & Moorehouse sold for Jenkins & Co. 18 common Ohio Steers at 10c. ₱ lb. and $1 on ₱ head, weight 6 cwt., strong; 18 fair Ohio Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt., strong; for Mahaffey & Co. 18 fair Ohio Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., strong. G. Williams sold for self 18 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. to 7 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 16 good Illinois Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; for W. Toole, 48 good Virginia Steers, from 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights 7 cwt. to 7½ cwt.; for Dadisman & Offert, 104 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 44 choice Ohio Steers, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for A. & T. Christie, 90 choice Ohio Steers, from 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights 8 cwt. to 9 cwt.; 17 Ohio Oxen at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Held on sale for J. Schomberg, 48 Kentucky Steers for R. Morris, 49 Kentucky Steers for W. H. Daly, 34 Ohio Steers. The herds forwarded by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: W. C. Dudley sold 77 Texan Steers at 7¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; held on sale 17 Illinois Steers. M. Goldschmidt sold 81 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 to 7½ cwt.; held on sale 86 Illinois Steers. M. Lauterbach held on sale 79 Cherokee Steers, 123 Illinois Steers. D. Waixel held on sale 62 Illinois Steers. F. Samuels sold 20 Texan Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; 18 poor quality Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. strong; held on sale 85 Illinois Steers, 59 Cherokee Steers. J. N. Pidcock sold 224 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,000 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 748 Ohio Sheep, weight 63,760 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₱ lb.; 352 Kentucky Sheep, weight 31,960 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 170 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 10,600 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 281 Pennsylvania Lambs, 17,700 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 342 Ohio Sheep, weight 27,710 lbs., at $5 30 ₱ cwt.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—P. Lerch sold 191 Sheep, weight 15,080 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 215 Sheep, weight 16,110 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 192 Sheep, weight 15,520 lbs., at 5 3-16c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 31 State Sheep, weight 2,250 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 87 State Sheep, weight 9,130 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 39 State Lambs, weight 2,890 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 91 Canada Lambs, weight 6,560 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb. The following sales were of mixed flocks of Ohio, Canada, and Indiana Sheep: 182 Sheep, weight 19,180 lbs., at $5 81¼ ₱ cwt.; 413 Sheep, weight 35,050 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 200 Sheep, weight 17,990 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 200 Sheep, weight 17,010 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 814 Sheep, weight 73,180 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 314 Sheep, weight 30,870 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb. J. H. Reid sold 113 Ohio Hogs, weight 21,070 lbs., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 113 Ohio Hogs, weight 22,630 lbs., at $6 93¾ ₱ cwt.; 137 Ohio Hogs, weight 165 lbs. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 96 Sheep, weight 7,300 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 112 Sheep, weight 9,160 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 201 Sheep, weight 16,310 lbs., at $5 15 ₱ cwt.; 52 Sheep, weight 4,580 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 434 Sheep, weight 37,740 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 76 Sheep, weight 7,250 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 272 Sheep, weight 33,070 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 78 Lambs, weight 5,510 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb., and $5 off; 85 Lambs, weight 6,820 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliot sold 5 grass calves, weight 1,680 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 30 Veals at $10 ₱ head; 53 Veals at $9 ₱ head; 1 Veal, weight 200 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 62 Sheep, weight 5,740 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 18 Sheep, weight 17,050 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 20 Sheep, weight 2,2[illegible]0 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 209 Sheep, weight 23,210 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 272 Sheep, weight 30,910 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 139 Lambs, weight 10,410 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 174 Lambs, weight 12,330 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 159 Lambs, weight 14,070 lbs. at 7⅝c. ₱ lb. Also, sold for weeking ending Nov. 28, 1874—6,920 Sheep and Lambs for $35,832 36, average ₱ head $5 18; 89 Calves for $1,041 87, average ₱ head $11 77.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Nov. 30, 1874, 2,797 head of horned Cattle, 6 Cows, 419 Veals and Calves, 47 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Nov. 28, 1874, 10,072 Sheep and Lambs, 16 Cows, 20 Beeves, 265 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 4,149 Sheep and Lambs, 19 Cows, 7 Beeves, 211 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for the week ending Nov. 23, 1874, 29,166 Hogs, 4,714 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 4,468 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Nov. 28, 1874, 5,448 head of horned Cattle, 9,572 Sheep and Lambs, 11,715 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,855 head of Horned Cattle, 3,180 Sheep and Lambs, 5,053 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 30.—Cattle—Receipts 2,000; market quiet and weak for all but best grades; Common to Extra Natives, $4@$6 50; Butchers' stock, $2 50@$4; Texans, $1 75@$4 50; shipments, 1,500. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 33,000; market only moderately active; prices easier at $6@$7 70 for Inferior to Extra, with most sales to packers at $6 65@$7 30; shipments, 4,00. Sheep—Receipts 900; market quiet and steady; Common to Choice, $3 50@$4 50; shipments, 1,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Cattle moderately active; sales, 2,800 head; Extra State and Western Steers, $7@$7 50; fair to good do., $5 50@$6 50; common do., $4@$5. Sheep unchanged; sales, 15,000 head. Hogs lower; sales, 5,000 at $10@$10 25.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Spring, 94c.; No. 2 do., 92¼c., cash or December; 93½c., January. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 74½c., cash; 72½c. all the year; 71¾c., May; new No. 2 Mixed, 66c.@66¼c.; Rejected new, 63c.@64c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 52⅞c., cash or all the year; Rejected, 49c. Rye steady; No. 2, 94c. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 23, cash or December; No. 3 do., $1 06@$1 15, according to location. Dressed Hogs active and firm at $7 75@$8 20. Pork dull, unsettled and lower at $20 25, cash; $20 80@$20 85, February. Lard in fair demand and lower at 13½c., spot; $13 95, February. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Green Meats firm and in fair demand; Hams, 10⅜c.@10¾c. Whisky steady at 97c. On the call of the board this afternoon, Wheat closed firmer at 93¾c., January. Corn, 77½c.@78c., cash; 73¼c., all the year. Pork sold at $20 15, cash; $20 80@$20 85, February. Lard, $13 40, cash; $13 80@$13 85, February. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 97,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 35,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 129,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Grain in store—Wheat, 548,649 bushels; Corn, 103,827 bushels; Oats, 1,020 bushels; Barley, 104,156 bushels; Peas, 2,595 bushels. Lake and Rail Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 5,100 bbls.; Wheat, 71,400 bushels; Corn, 89,200 bushels; Oats, 21,700 bushels; Barley, 7,200 bushels. Canal Shipments—Nothing cleared. Rail Exports—Wheat, 14,400 bushels; Corn, 22,400 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels. Canal Freights nominal. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat firm; sales of 5,000 bushels at $1 18; small lots Milwaukee No. 1 at $1 16; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 06@$1 07; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1@$1 01; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16. Corn steady; sales of Sample Western at 79c.; High Mixed Western at 81c.; Old No. 2 Western at 85c. Oats neglected; No. 2 Western held at 58c.@59c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 30@$1 35; State, $1 28@$1 30. Barley Malt steady; Canada, $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 50. Dressed Hogs, $8 50@$9. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—Clover-seed fairly active at 8½c.@9⅞c. Timothy nominal. Flaxseed, $2. Flour steady; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family Extra, $5 25@$5 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 87½@$6 25; High Grades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat—Choice wanted; other grades dull; Red, $1 20@$1 22; Amber, $1 25@$1 28; White, $1 30@$1 35. Corn steady; Mixed, 93c. for Old, 85c. for New; Yellow, 83c.@86c. for New. Oats rather quiet at 65c.@67c. Petroleum inactive; Refined, 10¾c.; Crude, 8¾c., in bbls.; 5c.@5⅛c., in bulk. Whisky held at $1 02. Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 42c.@43c.; Western prime, 35c.@36c.; choice Western Rolls, 34c.@35c. Cheese steady; fancy New-York and fine Western, 15¾c.@16¼c.; prime New-York, 14½c.@15½c.; do. Western, 14c.@15¼c. Eggs firm; sales New-Jersey and Delaware, 33c.@34c.; Western, 31c.@32c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—Flour firm and in fair demand; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do Family, $5 50@$6 50; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; do Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do. Rio Brands, $6 50@$7; do. Family, $6 25@$8 25. Wheat steady and in good demand. Amber Western, $1 20@$1 30; No. 1 Red Western, $1 26@$1 27; No. 2 do., $1 26; No. 3 do. $1 18; rejected $1 15; Red Maryland, $1 20@$1 33; Amber do., $1 35@1 38; White do., $1 20@$1 35. Corn firm and in good demand; White Southern, 80c.@82c.; Yellow do., 80c.@81c.; Mixed Western, 85c. Oats dull; Southern, 63c.@66c.; Western Mixed 63c.; White Western, 64c.@65c. Rye dull at $1@$1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Western Butter unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky nominally $1 02.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer and higher; Red, $1 10@$1 12. Corn firm at 70c.@72c. Oats strong at 58c.@60c. Rye steady at $1 08. Barley steady and unchanged. Butter steady. Pork steady at $20 75 spot; $21 50 February. Lard steady; Steam, 13½c. spot; 13¾c. January; Kettle, 14½c. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c., all loose, partly cured. Bacon—Small business; prices unchanged. Green Meats opened firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Sides, 9⅞c.@10c.; Hams, 11¼c., closing weak and lower. Whisky steady at 98c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Flour unchanged; sales, 2,500 barrels, at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White Winter; $7 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 22. Corn firm; New, 90c.; Old, 95c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal higher; Bolted, $38; Unbolted, $37 ₱ ton. Mill-Feed steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 50c; to New-York, 38c. to Albany, 34c. Lake receipts—69,100 bushels Wheat, 16,500 bushels Barley, 1,600 bushels Rye, 12,400 bushels Peas, 212,000 feet of Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 30.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 at 95c.; No. 2 at 91c.; December, 91c.; January, 92¼c. Oats scarce and higher; No. 2, in store, 55c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 75c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1 at $1 01. Barley unchanged. Provisions easier and in moderate demand. Pork, $21, cash. Salted Middles, 11c., boxed. Hams—In Pickle, 11¾c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7⅜c., loose. Lard, 13½c.@14c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Amber Michigan, $1 10; January, $1 13; No. 1 Red, $1 11. Corn dull and lower; New High Mixed December, 69c.; January, 72c.; New Low Mixed, 69c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 at 55¼c.; Michigan, 55c., to arrive; White, 58c. Clover Seed, $5 60. Dressed Hogs, $8 50@$8 60 for light and heavy. Receipts—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. The harbor is closed by ice.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 30.—Flour steady at $3 25@$6. Wheat steady at $1 10. Corn steady; Ear, 58c.@60c.; Shelled New, 66c.@67c.; Old, 71c.@73c., in elevator. Oats, 54c.@60c., in elevator. Rye, 90c.@95c. Barley, $1 10@$1 25. Green Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 10c.@10½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Hogs, $6 75@$7 10; receipts, 4,000 head; shipments 1,500 head.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 18; No. 1 White $1 20; Amber Michigan, none sold. Corn steady; New, 75c. Oats in good demand at 54c.@55c. Dressed Hogs, $8 60. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Wheat unchanged in value. Rye 90c. in the street. Corn steady but dull; sales 1 car new at 92c. Oats in demand but firmer; sales 3 cars No. 2 Mixed State at 65c. Barley—Market active; sales 2 cars No. 2 two-rowed State, 10 cars No. 2 Canada, 2 cars No. 1 six-rowed, and 2 cars No. 1 two-rowed, all on private terms. Malt—Nothing doing.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and weak at 85c. Oats—None offering. Pork quiet but firm at $22 50. Lard firm; Refined, 15c.@15¼c. Bulk-meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c. Bacon scarce and firm.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork unchanged. Bacon—Market bare. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.@14¾c.; Keg, 15½c. Whisky, 98c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 30.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car lots, 8¾c.; State Test, 10¼c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 30.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 32½c. Resin quiet; Strained, $2. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 60; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 60. Tar steady at $1 85.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 9,450 bales; gross receipts, 11,404 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 12,181 bales; coastwise 566 bales; sales, 3,750 bales; stock, 140,839 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 30.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 14c.@14⅛c.; net receipts, 5,456 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,793 bales; coastwise, 2,943 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 52,701 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 30.—Cotton easier; Middling, 14c.@14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 5,474 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,459 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 47,668 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 30.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 5,483 bales; gross receipts, 5,620 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,426 bales; coastwise, 139 bales; sales, 880; stock, 71,011 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 30.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 5,611 bales; exports, to the Continent, 784 bales; coastwise, 2,661 bales; sales, 1,145 bales; stock, 91,465 bales.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Two thousand bxs. of Cheese were offered here to-day, and 1,500 were sold at 13¼c.@15¼c. The quality was very diverse. This market closes next week.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PROBABLE END OF THE INSURRECTION IN PERU—THE PIRATICAL STEAMER TALISMAN CAPTURED—DISCOVERY OF A TREASURE—CHURCH AND STATE IN CHILI—CELEBRATION AT PANAMA.

PANAMA, Nov. 21.—The news from Peru to the 15th inst. consists pretty much of the excitement and disturbances caused in the country by the piratical steamer Talisman, and the fact that there are never wanting men with a revolutionary mania for upsetting any established Government. After the Talisman left Pacasmargo, on the coast of Peru, carrying with her the Captain of the Port and some subaltern officers, she was lost sight of for some time. The Peruvian monitor Huascar, while cruising along the coast, descried her at anchor in the Bay of Pacochao, and immediately steered in and took possession of her on the 1st inst. One thousand packages of arms and ammunition were found on board, but some forty-seven Peruvians and a number of the crew were on shore, and had landed a part of the cargo. They took possession of the port of Ilo, driving out the small garrison, with the loss of some lives on both sides. The party on shore, as soon as they saw the Talisman in the possession of the Huascar, immediately seized some cars and a locomotive, bundled in what they could, and started for the interior town of Moquequa, which place they took possession of, and there Señor Pierola, the chief of the expedition, proclaimed himself Jefe Supremo, or Dictator, and enlisted all the men he could. Under these circumstances, Arequipa fortunately remained quiet, and with the large number of troops which the Government, with the least delay, dispatched by land and sea, it is expected that the rebels are ere this surrounded and made prisoners. Some 2,000 men, regulars and national guards, are in the field. That a revolutionary plan has been in contemplation for some time, and in connection with the Talisman affair, seems highly probable, inasmuch as detached risings against the Government have taken place at Cajamarca, Lambayeque, and other places, but which have been speedily put down. Señor Pierola has given out some high-sounding proclamations from Moquequa, addressed to Peruvians in general, and the army and navy in particular, which have been copied in the Lima papers, to allow, it is supposed, the *soi disant* liberator of the people from government tyranny to speak for himself. The Talisman is now at anchor at Callao, with a guard on board of her, and is sure to be condemned as a prize, and the crew tried. Capt. Had dock remains also a close prisoner.

A revolution was reported to be plotting in Bolivia, in order to protest against the treaty recently celebrated with Chili.

The yearly procession was held at Callao to commemorate the destruction of old Callao, on the 28th of October, 1746. The image of "Nuestro Señor del Mar," which escaped destruction at the time, was carried through the streets in the presence of an immense crowd.

The telegraph to the north is now working through to Pacasmayo and Payta.

VENEZUELA.

It was reported that Guzman Blanco, in Venezuela, having pulled down a church to make place for a statue to himself, a treasure of $300,000 was found under the foundations.

CHILI.

Gen. Campino, one of the few remaining veterans of the war of independence, died on the 25th of October last.

The United States steam-ship Omaha arrived at Valparaiso on Oct. 26.

The survey for a line of railroad to Penco has been commenced.

Twenty-five thousand dollars have been collected in Chili for Don Carlos.

The Llarma volcano in Araucania is in active eruption.

On the question of the separation of the Church and State, the press, with the exception of two or three ultramontane journals, has declared for the Government. In the provinces large meetings have been held to express the adhesion of the people to the Government and Congress.

A strong shock of earthquake was felt at Augelis on the 25th of October, followed by some terrible showers of rain.

COLOMBIA.

The state of the isthmus remains quiet, and the election excitement in this city has somewhat subsided. The Legislative Assembly continues in session. A good many bills have been passed, the principal of which have been those to supply water to Panama, the regulating of the taxes for the ensuing year, and the increase of the salary of the President and other officers of the Administration.

The British and the United States flagships, the Repulse and Richmond, have departed. No vessel of war remains in the harbor.

From the capital and interior of the republic there is nothing of importance.

In Panama great preparations are being made to celebrate the independence of the isthmus. The 28th, 29th, and 30th inst., and the 1st of December are to be devoted to that object, according to the programme of the Government.

LIFE INSURANCE.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE CONNECTICUT INSURANCE LAW.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 30.—This afternoon Judge Bradley, of the Probate Court, and Judge Beardsley, of the Superior Court, delivered opinions on the question of the constitutionality of the Connecticut law concerning life insurance companies, raised by a special plea of the American National Life and Trust Insurance Company on the application of the Insurance Commissioner for the appointment of a Trustee over the same. The Judges agreed that the enactment was constitutional, and an order was issued citing the company and Commissioner before the Probate Court for a hearing next Monday at 10 A. M. Counsel for the company gave notice that they would appear that day, and ask for a delay in the proceedings. The Commissioner has already made two complete investigations, the second being at the request of the dissatisfied directors. The same results were reached in both.

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 30.—A dispatch has been received from Assistant Commissioner McLeod, of the North-west Mounted Police. It is dated, "Fort McLeod, N. W. Territory, Oct. 18, via Fort Shaw, Montana, Nov. 20," and states that the Commissioners had sent for and seen several Blackfeet Indian chiefs, all of whom were friendly and delighted at the arrival of the force. The force had arrested five liquor-traders, and had fined them $700, besides causing them to forfeit 120 skins. One was held on a charge of having murdered a Blackfoot Indian chief. He had also been identified as an escaped murderer from Chatham, Ontario. Capt. Featherstonhaugh, of the British North American Boundary Commission, arrived this morning.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Monday, Nov. 30,) William Kennelly, under two Supreme Court foreclosure decrees, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, effected the following sales: Premises on Broome street, south-east corner of Mangin street, comprising a lot 25.9 by 75, with a three-story brick house in front and a two-story frame house in rear; sold for $7,325 to Henry Silverhorn, plaintiff in foreclosure suit. One two-story frame house and lot, 20.2 by 98.9 by 18.3 by —, on West Twenty-sixth street, south side, 500 feet west of Sixth avenue; sold for $6,050 to Patrick Cheevers. The sale by the same auctioneer of property on Fordham avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, was adjourned to the 21st inst., and the sale by D. M. Seaman of the lease of the Metropolitan Theatre was postponed to the 7th inst. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, as noticed, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 41 Park street, south side, between Pearl and Duane streets, embracing a lot 25 by 96.2 by 25 by 97.9, with a three-story brick building 25 by 35 upon the front thereof, and a similar building 25 by 27 in rear. Also, executor's sale of four lots, together forming a plot in size 100.11 by 95, on First avenue, (Eastern Boulevard,) south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Abel Crook, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.9 by 100, on Second avenue, east side, 75.4 feet south of Forty-ninth street. Also, partition sale, by order of the heirs of John Gaughan, deceased, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Forty ninth street, north side, 150 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 33.4 by 100, on West Broadway, east side, 50 feet south of White street, and a house, with lease of lot 50 by 50, on White street, south side, 50 feet east of West Broadway. Lease dated May 1, 1867; term, twenty-one years.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee, of a house, with plot 162 by about 100, on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Fitch street, Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 28, plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported, at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

NEW BUILDINGS.

Second avenue, north side, 220 feet east of Third street, (Woodlawn Heights,) one frame dwelling, two stories, 29 by 18; Yates Ferguson, owner.

Fourth avenue, north side, 220 feet west of Second street, (Woodlawn Heights,) one frame dwelling, two stories, 19 by 28; Albert Singer, owner.

West Seventy-second street, north side, and Seventy-third street, south side, between Boulevard and Eleventh avenue, one brick club stable, carriage-house, and dwelling, two stories, 50 by 75 by 204; Theodore A. Havemeyer, owner.

East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, No. 114, one brick second-class dwelling, three stories, 16.8 by 140; James H. Groves, owner.

Third avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth street, one brick third-class store, one story, 42 by 75; John Halleran, owner.

Third street, No. 244, (rear,) one brick tenement, five stories, 24.9 by 128; Joseph Scheuer, owner.

East Sixty-second street, north side, 205 feet west of Second avenue, four brown-stone first-class dwellings, each four stories, 16.8 by 55; C. M. W. Masche, owner.

Third avenue, west side, 275 feet west of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, (Morrisania,) one frame dwelling, three stories, 32 by 50; Jacob Dopp, owner.

Boston avenue, west side, 250 feet south of Jefferson street, (Morrisania,) one frame store and dwelling; John Muirey, owner.

Willis avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, (North New-York,) two brick stores and second-class dwellings, each two stories, 18.6 by 46; A. J. Bossett, owner.

Total estimated cost of the thirteen buildings above enumerated, $95,500.

Unsafe Buildings.

Washington street, No. 331, unsafe parapet wall, chimneys, and third-story floor; Stephen Wray, owner.

Washington street, No. 327, unsafe front wooden cornice; John O. Moore, owner.

Washington street, No. 272, unsafe front piers, lintels, and wall, also floor beams of first story, also ceilings and balusters; John Sheehan, owner.

East Fourth street, No. 96, chimneys above roof unsafe; James Harrington, owner.

Barrow street, No. 13, rear, unsafe front brick wall; Emanuel Saloman, owner.

James slip, No. 17, unsafe front wall and lintels; H. S. Ely, agent.

Third avenue, east side, from Sixth to Seventh street, unsafe loose tin roof covering, (Tompkins Market;) Corporation City of New-York, owners.

Eighth avenue, south-east corner of Twenty-first street, unsafe front wall; Mrs. Farrington, owner.

Prince street, No. 102, unsafe rear wall, arches, piers, and floors; W. S. Jarvis, agent.

Hudson street, No. 112, unsafe rear piazza and stoop; John A. Deraismes, owner.

Washington street, No. 151, unsafe west gable wall from excavating; J. Matthewson & Son, agents.

East Fourth street, No. 55, unsafe rear chimney above the roof; Nicholls & Cafferty, agents.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, NOV. 30.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story brick house, (front,) 1 two-story frame house, (rear,) and lot, Broome st., s. e. corner of Mangin st., lot 25.9x75	$7,325
2 two-story frame house and lot, West 26th st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 6th av., lot 20.2x98.9x18.3x—	6,050

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 28.

Baxter st., Nos. 35 and 35½, and 37 and 37½, and 39 and 39½, e. s., 84.10 ft. n. of Park st., 115.8x101.6; Isidor Falk to James Cassin	nom.
Madison st., s. s., 204 ft. e. of Catharine st., 25x100; Julia F. Gillespie to William Gillespie	$500
Madison st., No. 99, 25x100, partition; J. S. Lawrence, Referee, to A. Martin	13,725
1st st., n. s., extending from Avenue A to Berrian av., 200.9x75, West Farms, foreclosure; William Sinclair, Referee, to Charles A. Berrian	1,900
10th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x94.10; Peter Koch to John Schugg	20,800
27th st., s. s., 440 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x98.9; John O. Bolles to David Thompson	20,000
33d st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9; 33d st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th av., 50x98.9; Jane Aycrigg to E. B. Aycrigg	nom.
58d st., s. s., 54 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x85, foreclosure; T. Boese, Referee, to Mary L. Goldstein	500
53d st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; W. H. Adams to Anna Mary, wife of Charles Schulz	nom.
87th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st av., 6x100.8; Joseph Hillenbrand to the College of St. Francis Xavier	nom.
113th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x35.7; J. Harmon to T. McGuire	nom.
123d st., s. s., 540 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.11; T. Muldoon to J. Trageser	2,000
123d st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th av., 16.8x100.11; Abraham Slater, Jr., to Louisa Farrington	9,000
143d st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x99.11; A. Lutz to C. Shaub	750
Avenue D., e. s., 48 ft. n. of 4th st., 48x100; P. Stern to J. Stern	32,000
2d av., e. s., 80.11 ft. n. of 124th st.; 20x80; Peter Koch to John Schugg	14,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE ON 5TH AV., 38X100, BEtween 42d and 52d sts.; also corner, lots 25x100, between 42d and 52d sts.; lot on Madison av., 34x100, Murray Hill, with $25,000 builders' loan if wanted; lot on 70th st., close to 5th av., 30x100, having 10 feet light and air; lots on 71st st., between 9th and 10th avs., 100x100, on easy terms. J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

WANTED—ON LEASE, AND WILL PURCHASE IF found satisfactory, a first-class dwelling, between 50th and 59th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; if well furnished, will buy most of the furniture if desired. Address with full particulars, HOUSE, care of C. H. MEDAY, No. 542 Washington st., New-York.

FIFTH AV., NOS. 614, 675, 746, 781 AND 959. Some decided bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st. or No. 31 East 17th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A FINE VILLA RESIDENCE, 22X60, WITH ground 35x133, very near Prospect Park, will be sold at a low figure, or exchanged for vacant lots free, or a country seat at Englewood lightly encumbered. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY.—A BLOCK OF ground for sale in Jersey City, foot of Morgan st., and between Jersey City and Pavonia ferries; said property consists of over 24 lots, adjoining a public dock, with 20 feet of water, and is desirable for any business requiring much cartage. Inquire of S. BURKHALTER, Nos. 188 and 190 Chambers st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE,

By order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure,

E. D. GALE, Esq., Referee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE

will be sold positively at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock,

ON THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1874.

The property is located on the south-east corner of 6th av. and 23d st.; size, 79 feet 9 inches on the avenue; 184 feet on 23d st.

Particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 128 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY FORECLOSURE SALE OF the two new four-story, high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 14 and 20 East 58th st., between 5th and Madison avs., on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, auctioneers. [illegible]

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, COMPLETE, SPACIOUS residence of Fanning C. Tucker, on Sandford av., Flushing, in perfect order; water, gas, furnace; beautiful grounds highly improved; coach-house, large garden; near both depots; location unsurpassed. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. E. P. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY FURnished house, in a good neighborhood, below 40th st., on west side, between 5th and 7th avs. Rent not over $325 per month. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 14th day of December, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school building, to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason-work," "Proposal for Carpenter-work," "Proposal for Painting."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOEL W. MASON, JOHN MORGAN, JAS. R. CUMING, ADNA H. UNDERHILL, WALTER CARTER, Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.

Dated New York, Nov. 25, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for Additions and Alterations to Grammar School Building No. 66, situated near King's Bridge.

Sealed Proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the Desks, Seats, &c., required for said school.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the school, and at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

MORRIS WILKINS, GEO. H. MOLLER, FERDINAND MEYER, FRANKLIN EDSON, M. K. HAMILTON, Jr., Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward. L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1874.

THREE PAVILIONS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 2, 1874, for Three Pavilions on Blackwell's Island.

For particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CARTS AND CART HARNESS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 3, 1874, for thirty Carts and thirty sets Cart Harness.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STRAW, TOBACCO, MEAL, RICE.—PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until Dec. 2, for above. See *City Record*.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE petition of the MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY of the port of New-York to change its corporate name.—At a special term of the Supreme Court, held at the new Court-house, New-York City, on the 16th day of November, 1874.—Present, Hon. Charles Donohue, Justice.—It appearing to the court by a petition duly verified that the corporation now known as the Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the port of New-York desires to change its name to the Mariners' Family Asylum, and it appearing that a notice of the application for such change to this court has been duly published in the newspapers required by law, and no reasonable objection appearing to such change of the corporate name by the said corporation.—Now, on motion of La Roy S. Gove, of counsel for said corporation, it is hereby ordered that from and after the 1st day of January, 1875, the corporation now known as "The Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York" shall be authorized to assume and be known by the name of "The Mariners' Family Asylum." It is further ordered that this order be published once a week for four weeks in *The New-York Times*, and the Richmond County *Gazette*. CHARLES DONOHUE, Judge Supreme Court.

BOYER & GOVE, Attorneys for Petitioners.

n24-1aw4wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—VICTOR FAUCHE, plaintiff, vs. RUNYON W. MARTIN, JOHN DE RUYTER, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Runyon W. Martin: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed on the 19th day of September, 1874, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, New-York City, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 54 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 19, 1874.

ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o20-1aw6wTu* No. 54 Wall street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—EDWIN C. BALDWIN plaintiff vs. EDWARD HOBDAY defendant.—Summons, for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 291 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1874. BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1874.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
o27-1aw6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT DUNKELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to an order of this court, made and entered herein on the 31st day of October, 1874, I will sell at Public Auction, by S. Dugee, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, as uncollectable assets, the following claims, being debts due the estate of said bankrupt from the persons named respectively: John P. Lloyd, sixty-three dollars ($63;) Herman Elstroth, thirty-seven 45-100 dollars ($37 45;) T. C. Hobden, fifty-five dollars ($55;) New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, five hundred and forty-eight 45-100 dollars ($548 45;) James Harriott, thirty-seven 32-100 dollars ($37 32;) T. C. Clark, twenty-three 20-100 dollars ($23 20;) N. B. Carpenter, or A. B. Carpenter, one hundred and twenty-four 17-100 dollars ($124 17;) J. L. Smith, one hundred and fifty-six 7-100 dollars (156 07;) J. Arnold, one hundred and nine 42-100 dollars ($109 47;) Lemuel Parks, ninety-three dollars, ($93;) Mrs. McGlashen, twenty-one dollars ($21;) C. B. Orris, thirty-eight 88-100 dollars ($38 88.)—Dated New-York, Nov. 17, 1874. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES D. KENT, of the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
D1-1aw3wTu* No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SHELTER FOR RESPECTABLE Women, No. 332 6th av., since its opening, three years ago, has received and provided with situations over 1,300 worthy but homeless women. Last Winter many more applied than could be admitted, and of those who received a temporary shelter, a number were of a most respectable character—wives of clerks and tradesmen out of work. This Winter the Home will be not less a necessity, and an earnest appeal for aid is made to all who feel for the sufferings and dangers of the large class for whom the Shelter is designed.

Since Oct. 1 the following contributions have been received, and are thankfully acknowledged: Mrs. J. J. Astor, $50; Mrs. Lightbody, $20; Mrs. Mottet, $5; Miss Anna Birdsall, $5; Mr. H. L. Roosevelt, $20; Mr. C. Roosevelt, $20; Mr. W. C. Rhinelander, $100; Mr. E. Minturn, $100; Mrs. S. J. Zabriskie, $300; Mrs. Spencer, $100; Mrs. Muller, $150; Mr. McMullen, $5.

Contributions may be sent to Charles Spear, Esq., No. 157 Cedar st., or Rev. Dr. Lawrence, No. 49 West 20th st.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

George Opdyke & Co., BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York, Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE BY GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, *PAYABLE 1896,* At 106 in Currency. GEO. K. SISTARE, NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on the 5th inst. and reopen Jan. 7, prox. GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS BOUGHT by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Choice 7, 8 and 10 per cent. Municipal Bonds, also other A1 Investment Securities, paying 10 to 12 per cent., for sale below par.

CITY, COUNTY, STATE, TOWN, AND RAILroad Bonds, City Railroad, Gas, Bank, and Insurance Stocks and Scrips. Whether you wish to buy or sell, write or apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—The above securities our specialty 22 years.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTY DIRECtors and of three inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1874, the poll being open from 12 to 1 o'clock. JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. E. WILSON, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE past due coupons of the consolidated bonds bought outright at best market rate, or two-thirds cash and one-third interest certificates given by JOHN B. MANNING, No. 78 Broadway, and No. 7 New st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., (4 per cent.,) also an extra dividend of One per Cent., (1 per cent.,) in all Five per Cent., (5 per cent.,) will be paid on the 10th day of December next to all stockholders of record on that date.

The transfer books will be closed from the 30th day of November to the 10th day of December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. W. H. WOOD, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, BUFFALO, Nov. 27, 1874.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS for interest due Dec. 1, 1874, on the first mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid by the Erie Railway Company, at their office, on and after that date. As counterfeit bonds of this issue, to a large amount, are in existence, holders are advised to present their bonds for verification, with the coupons, to avoid delay in payment. WM. F. MILLER, Secretary.

COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, (ARKANSAS BRANCH,) and CAIRO, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid IN GOLD on and after that day, at the agency of ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway. D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.

Mr. THEO. B. TAYLOR retires this day from our firm. W. B. TAYLOR & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

THEO. B. TAYLOR will continue the brokerage business in "Commercial Paper" on his own account at No. 96 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, No. 67 Exchange place, Dec. 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of DAVIS & CAMPBELL, for the purpose of buying and selling stocks, bonds, and Government securities on commission. JOSHUA W. DAVIS, HENRY G. CAMPBELL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between CHAUNCEY C. WARD and DAVID A. CLOSE has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be hereafter conducted by the undersigned, who will liquidate all outstanding liabilities, and who alone has power to sign in liquidation. DAVID A. CLOSE, No. 115 Chambers st., New-York.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of BLOCK & LEO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. M. BLOCK, ARNOLD LEO.

New-York, Nov. 30, 1874.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO, TEACHER OF DANCING, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER 14TH ST.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st.—Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a "Dancer's Assistant."

ELECTIONS.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5,20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer. H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 30, 1874. Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:10, (Accommodation,) 8:05, (Express,) 9:05, (Accommodation,) 10 A. M., (Express,) 12 M., (Accommodation,) 1, (Express,) 3, (Express,) 2.20, (Accommodation,) 4:38 and 5:15, (Local Express,) 8:10, (Express,) and 9:10, (Express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (Express,) 2:20, 3, 4:38, 5:15, 5:40, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:20, and 3, (Express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:15, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10, 11:35 P. M.

Boston express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10 and 9:10 P. M. stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3, 8:10, and 9:10 P. M. at Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Providence and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with Shore Line Division for Norwich and New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven, and the 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. for Newport; 8:05, 10 A. M. and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05, 3, and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1 and 4:38 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at Ticket Office of the Company at Grand Central Depot, or at the offices of the New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 21..2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 20..2:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th..9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th.8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th..10:30 A. M.	Friday, 27th.....9:00 A. M.
	Monday, 30th..11:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW, DESKS, OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, No. 103 Fulton st., FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1873.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Public Administrator in the City of New-York, pursuant to section 39 of article 1, entitled "of the Public Administrator in the City of New-York," title 6, chapter 6, part 2, of the revised statutes, herewith exhibits to the Common Council of the City of New-York a statement on oath of the moneys received by him for commissions and expenses, and the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he took charge of and collected any effects, or on which he administered on any estate during the year 1873, with the name of the deceased, his addition, the place of his residence at the time of his death, where known, and the country or place from which he came, if he was not a resident of this State at the time of his death.

Respectfully,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator in the City of New-York.

CASES HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses.	Total amount of receipts.	Total amount of expenditures.	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of letters of administration.
Josephus P. Miller	Merchant					$760 45				June 8, 1869.
Charles Archoe	Cigar-maker	New-York	China			1 05				November 15, 1868.
Edward Riley	Unknown	Baltimore	Ireland			1 05				July 1, 1868.
Albert Fabio	Seaman	At sea	Unknown			1 05				July 27, 1870.
Jacobina Probst	None	New-York	Germany			22 25				April 30, 1870.
William Gregory	Tanner	New-York	Ireland			138 97			$137 92	May 12, 1870.
Christian Dressel	Cabinet-maker	New-York	Germany			249 40			249 40	September 22, 1870.
Winifred Dolan	Domestic	At sea	Ireland			635 85			635 85	July 27, 1870.
Ann Wales	Cook	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 12, 1870.
Sarah Niederman	Dress-maker	New-York	England						10 07	
James Gallaher	Clerk	Rockaway, L. I.	New-York			1 95				September 28, 1870.
William C. Keene	Marble-cutter	St. Vincent Hos.	New-York			1 05				January 19, 1870.
Frederick Sanford	Seaman	At sea	New-York			76 41		$1 05	75 36	April 17, 1871.
John Bernard	Tailor	France	New-York		$2,009 45	1 00				January 30, 1871.
Catherine Hurley	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			1,372 54		60 50	1,312 04	March 8, 1871.
John Whingates	Miner	New-York	England			1 05				January 3, 1871.
John A. Bradish	Gentleman	New-York	New-York		273 70					May 30, 1871.
Edw. F. W. Leinicke	Clerk	New-York	Prussia			1 05				March 13, 1871.
Wallace J. Blake	Merchant	At sea	New-York			2 30				February 27, 1871.
Thomas O'Brien	Driver	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York			240 43		1 05	239 38	April 10, 1871.
Elizabeth Wiesmann	Domestic	New-York	New-York		3 56	1 25				October 9, 1871.
John Baker	Seaman	At sea	New-York			228 34	$131 40	96 94		September 25, 1871.
Maria Amend	Wash-woman	New-York	Germany			213 99	100 00	20 05	93 94	September 11, 1871.
Edward Rhoeder	Unknown	New-York	Germany			193 48		57 50	133 43	September 7, 1871.
Theodore Aulike	Unknown	New-York	Germany			1 25				November 1, 1871.
James Wright	Physician	New-York	Newport			1 25				July 1, 1863.
Mary A. Clark	None	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 13, 1869.
Sarah McDonald	Servant	New-York	Ireland					15 00		January 18.
Charles Holmes	Seaman	Ward's Island	Germany			58 02		50	57 50	March 12, 18[illegible]
Frans Kruse	Seaman	At sea	Germany			52 02			52 02	February 17, 18[illegible]
Thomas N. Hotchkiss	Artist	Sicily	Rome			716 45	695 13	31 32		August 19, 1872.
James O'Brien	Ins. of lumber	New-York	New-York							January 2, 1872.
Anton Hoffman	News agent	Bellevue Hosp.	Germany			434 32	384 87	49 45		January 15, 1872.
George Roetheroe	Engineer	At sea	London			455 33	85 77	3 80	365 76	October 30, 1871.
Ellen Sparks	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		236 91	876 88		2 23	867 15	October 22, 1871.
Herman Radlewski	Physician	New-York	Germany					56 25		February 6, 1872.
Martin Stammler	Seaman	At sea	Germany			48 49		1 46	47 03	March 18, 1872.
Jose Maria Herrera	Unknown	New-York	Unknown			24,093 40	9,068 40	25 00	15,000 00	March 6, 1872.
L. J. Miller	Physician	New-York	New-York		17 15	75				April 8, 1872.
Pierre Jean Michon	Com. merch'nt	New-York	New-York			3,579 27		51 37	3,527 90	May 6, 1872.
Alexander McNicol	Unknown	Ward's Island	Scotland			8 50				July 22, 1872.
Giovanni Marega	Hair-dealer	Paterson, N. J.	New-York			197 64	149 89	29 25		March 25, 1872.
John Ogden	Merchant	New-York	New-York			114 48	113 73	75		March 18, 1872.
Ward Eaton	Physician	New-York	New-York		10 24	5 70				April 15, 1872.
Johannes A. Nilsen	Seaman	At sea	Norway			5 00				May 27, 1872.
R. D. Taylor	Unknown	New-York	Scotland			7 60				June 10, 1872.
Margaret Roemer	Unknown	Quarantine	Germany		5 94					June 10, 1872.
John Russell	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		3 45	136 00		21 20	111 80	June 10, 1872.
Francis Schenck	Tailor	Blackwell's I'd	Germany			20 00				May 13, 1872.
Frank Clifford	Unknown	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York	$0 97	19 50	310 00		38 95	271 08	May 20, 1872.
Frederick Smith	Seaman	At sea	Sweden			1 75				July 1, 1872.
Wilhelm Leuz	Seaman	At sea	Germany			5 75				July 22, 1872.
Margaret Doyle	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			315 94	130 00	81 94	154 35	May 27, 1872.
Elizabeth Lucas	Boarding-ho'se	New-York	New-York		17 90	327 64	59 73	45 58	222 33	July 1, 1872.
John A. Bottger	Stone-cutter	New-York	New-York		10 56	51 25				July 1, 1872.
Marie A. Gauvain	Music teacher	New-York	New-York			212 40				July 22, 1872.
John Goldenstede	Laborer	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		50 77	10 25				July 15, 1872.
Margaret Miller	None	New-York	New-York		124 00	10 25				August 12, 1872.
William Cartland	Seaman	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		6 20	65 50				September 16, 1872.
John Lehr	Cigars	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York		1,639 42	67 25				November 12, 1872.
Alexander Johnston or Johnson	Tailor	New-York	New-York		18 47	68 25				October 28, 1872.
Charles Bruesing	Music-dealer	New-York	New-York			1 25				February 19, 18[illegible]
Marie Honisot	None	New-York	New-York		14 14	10 50				May 6, 1873.
Thomas Townsend	None	New-York	New-York			395 98	385 20	10 75		June 3, 1873.
Cæsar P. Nissen	Clerk	New-York	New-York		13 66	2 00				July 1, 1872.

CASES NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came.	Money received for commissions and expenses.	Total amount of receipts.	Total amount of expenditures.	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of letters of administration.
Nancy Stewart	Domestic	New-York	New-York		$12 89	$10 25				November 17, 1872.
Francisco S. Rouvier	Unknown	Matanzas	Cuba		15,339 74	130 50				December 5, 1872.
Charles De Gobel	Physician	New-York	New-York		368 60	170 25				December 16, 1872.
William Overton, Jr.	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		579 40	146 50				January 20, 1873.
Henrietta Pierce	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		6 52	34 25				December 31, 1873.
Mary A. Brown	Cook	New-York	New-York		94 00	164 00				January 6, 1873.
Aaron Dyer, or Dwyer	Chairmaker	New-York	New-York		708 91	159 75				December 16, 1873.
Owen Ward	Junk dealer	New-York	New-York		97 35	84 00				February 8, 1873.
Philippi Le Morgne	Unknown	New-York	Unknown		495 87	19 00				March 3, 1873.
James Hughes	Tailor	New-York	Ireland		258 65	68 50				April 14, 1873.
Anna Maria Merriam	None	New-York	New-York		2,357 70	300 00				July 28, 1873.
William H. Smith	Unknown	New-York	New-York		82 49	8 50				May 26, 1873.
Anthony Jones	Fireman	New-York	New-York		1,190 91	384 95				May 28, 1873.
John Reilly	Unknown	St. Vincent's H	New-York		57 03	6 50				June 16, 1873.
John W. Brimelow	Liquor dealer	New-York	New-York		408 40	203 60				June 16, 1873.
Manuel P. Martins	Seaman	At sea	Portugal		174 86	8 50				June 8, 1873.
Edmond Fowle	Agent	New-York	New-York		260 57	8 50				June 8, 1873.
T. T. Mearky	Unknown	St. Luke's Hos.	California		244 18	8 50				April 28, 1873.
William Welsh	Switch-tender	New-York	Ireland		492 16	208 50				April 14, 1873.
Albin Meroz	Watchmaker	Jersey City	Switzerland		3 54					June 23, 1873.
Matthew Sadler	Seaman	At sea	England		44 81	4 50				May 19, 1873.
John Holt	Tailor	New-York	England		2,202 50					March 31, 1873.
Bridget Dolan	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		14 92	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Flora Sharp (colored)	Domestic	New-York	New-York		140 54	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Elizabeth Carl	Dress-maker	New-York	Germany		585 25					June 30, 1873.
Ferdinand Bundt	Cigar-maker	New-York	Germany		196 12	8 50				June 30, 1873.
Peter Derne	Painter	New-York	France		16 00					
Emily A. Ross	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		92 92	58 50				July 7, 1873.
Violetta A. Shields (col.)	Cook	New-York	Long Island		15 98	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Charles O'Connor	Peddler	New-York	Ireland		11 28	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Jacob Flohn	Tailor	New-York	Germany		1,535 32	8 50				June 9, 1873.
Julia Halloran	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		642 59	8 50				April 28, 1873.
Mary M. Davis	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		344 77	17 00				March 10, 1873.
Josephus Johnson	Carpenter	New-York	New-Jersey		54 22					
Jacob Hoffman	Brewer	German Hosp.	Germany		238 76	103 50				September 8, 1873.
Lugi Tito Rocco	Musician	New-York	Italy		109 34	8 50				September 29, 1873.
John Edwards	Seaman	Castle Garden	England		47 17					December 29, 1873.
Henrich Coors	Grocer	New-York	Germany		743 58	166 25				October 13, 1873.
Eliza Crockett	Domestic	New-York	New-York		218 50	158 50				November 3, 1873.
Edward Markey	Junk dealer	Blackwell's Isl	Ireland		45 00	8 50				October 27, 1873.
Mary Ann O'Shea	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		206 48	130 50				November 20, 1873.
Louisa Brooks	Cook	New-York	New-York		195 00	95 50				September 29, 1873.
Mary G. Brinckerhoff	None	New-York	New-York		2,437 20	729 15				March 4, 1873.
Stuart J. Mollan	None	New-York	New-York		4,246 14					July 1, 1873.

The total amount of money which came into the hands of the Public Administrator during the year 1873 was the sum of forty-two thousand and ninety-one dollars and eighteen cents, ($42,091 18,) and the total amount disbursed by him for expenses, and paid to next of kin, &c., was the sum of forty thousand five hundred dollars and eighty-four cents, ($40,500 84,) as appears by the foregoing statement.

The Public Administrator paid during the year 1873 to the Controller of the City of New-York for commissions, and on account for storage of property, the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($680 89,) the particulars of which were stated in the monthly returns made by the Public Administrator to the Controller.

The following is a report of the balances standing to the credit of the following intestate estates, unclaimed by next of kin or otherwise, and paid into the City Treasury by the Public Administrator during the year 1873, viz.:

Feb. 4, 1873,	William Gregory	$137 92
Sept. 2, 1873,	Margaret Doyle	154 35
Oct. 10, 1873,	Giovanni Marega	18 50
Nov. 3, 1873,	Frank Clifford	271 08
Nov. 3, 1873,	John Russell	111 80
Nov. 3, 1873,	Elizabeth Lucas	222 33
Nov. 3, 1873,	Anton Hoffman	307 04
Total		$1,223 02

The balance still uncollected belonging to the Public Administrator deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution is the sum of forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, ($42,733 60.)

The Public Administrator collected from Jeremiah Quinlan, Esq., Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution, on the 11th day of August, 1873, the sum of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) being moneys belonging to estates which came into the hands of former Public Administrators, deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution, and which were reported by them in former reports.

The balance of moneys standing to the credit of the Public Administrator of the National Park Bank on the first day of January, 1874, was the sum of fifty thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fourteen cents, ($50,990 14,) of which the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents ($1,536 88) was interest accrued during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

City and County of New-York, ss: Isaac Dayton, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing account contains a true statement of the moneys received for commissions and expenses, the total amount of debts ascertained and allowed, the amount of costs, the amount distributed, and the date of letters of administration granted to him, in each case in which the Public Administrator has taken charge of and collected any effects, or in which he has administered on any estate during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1873. WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS ST., Nov. 25, 1874.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December, also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC ... SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC ... SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC ... SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA.....WED., Dec. 2	PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 6
ALGERIA.....WED., Dec. 9	ALGERIA.....WED., Jan. 13
ABYSSINIA..WED., Dec. 16	CUBA.......WED., Jan. 20
*RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 23	*RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 27
JAVA.......WED., Dec. 30	JAVA.......WED., Feb. 3

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.

Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.

Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 2d December, 1874. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

England.....Dec. 5, 2 P. M.	Helvetia..Dec. 19, — —
Spain...Dec. 12, 7:30 A. M.	——— 26

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA ... Saturday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

REGULATOR, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodation for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE ... Saturday, Dec. 12
PEREIRE, SURMONT ... Saturday, Dec. 26
FRANCE, TRUDELLE ... Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125 ... Second Cabin, $75 ... Third, $35. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. QUINN ... Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE ... Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 10.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin ... $100 gold.
Second cabin ... 60 gold.
Steerage ... 24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL ... Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 noon.
CITY OF ANTWERP ... Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA. First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

CLARIBEL ... Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARICABO
ANDES ... Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS ... Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA ... Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.

The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA ... Thursday, Dec. 3
CITY OF MEXICO ... Tuesday, Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Thursday, Dec. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO ... Tuesday, Dec. 15
CUBA ... Tuesday, Jan. 9

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

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THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

*ABBOTSFORD....Oct. 29	OHIO.........Nov. 19
PENNSYLVANIA....Nov. 5	*KENILWORTH...Nov. 26
ILLINOIS.......Nov. 12	INDIANA.......Dec. 3

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

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Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

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Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

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CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Dec. 3.
GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Dec. 5.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

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THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning. First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced. Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas. Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

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Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and in [illegible]